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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

President Hits Garner Bill

Austria Raises Troops Ban

Portugal Gets Puzzling Plan

U. S. Asks More Arms Parley

Denver Recalls First Train

Navy Rewards Untaught Flier

PRESIDENT HOOVER, in an appeal to the nation for repudiation, brands Speaker John N. Garner's $2,100,000,000 relief bill as "the most gigantic pork barrel ever proposed to the American Congress." He calls the proposal "an unexampled raid on the public treasury" which would destroy the effort to balance the budget and would deepen the deficit. The Garner bill would provide $900,000,000 for federal projects, many of which the President declares have been "discredited." The Garner bill is seen an an appeal for local support because it specifies 3500 local projects. Following the President's denunciation, progress begins toward a compromise relief measure with the bill of Senator Wagner as a basis. It offers least in the way of public works—the item the President has steadfastly opposed.

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss appeal for peace and order—and lift the ban on public demonstrations by armed formations. The Heimatschutz, or Fascist private troops, lately pledged to Adolf Hitler in Germany, had just completed a "stroll" in Vienna. Both the Heimatschutz and the Heimwehr private troops are now free to do as they please. There has been serious fighting at Innsbruck between members of the two factions. Austria is declaring a moratorium because it has no money to pay any of its foreign debts, but somehow the money for armed forces is different—it never seems to run out.

¶ Portugal finds that the sixth anniversary of the dictatorship brings publication of the draft for the new constitution. The proposed plan gives a limited assembly instead of restoring the former parliament. It provides a seven-year term for a president, but names Dictator Carmona as president for the first three years. The people murmur and raise questions. They are not sure whether the dictatorship is planning its own passing, or doing what a similar system did in Yugoslavia—planning to perpetuate itself under a more popular name.

¶ Geneva hears Chairman Hugh Gibson and the other American delegates insist that the Disarmament Conference remain in session until results are achieved. This is the American reply to the widespread talk of adjournment until fall. The Americans wish the delegates to meet a week before the Lausanne reparations conference and attempt to set up again the political accomplishments of their many weeks of work, which the nonagreeing committees of technical experts have rendered unrecognizable. The generals and admirals mistook these accomplishments for targets—at least, they shot them full of holes.

¶ North Manchuria sees the Sino-Japanese battling settle into a long, hard campaign. But Japan feels that stabilization can be brought about sooner than foreign capitals expect. War Minister Araki, who retains that post in the new Cabinet, informs Premier Saito that the Japanese troops will adopt the guerrillas' own tactics in fighting them. Guerrilla tactics mean forgetting fancy war college methods and two bands chasing each other back and forth under fire until one or the other has nothing left to chase with or to be chased.

¶ Denver, Colo., celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of its first train. Some of the original passengers get out of the same cars, drawn by the same "teakettle" locomotive, and go uptown to a very different hotel in a rockaway stage. From the frontier village of 1882, Denver has grown into an imposing mid-continental metropolis. The railroads may logically point to it as the finest example of what they can do—Denver being the largest American city without water transportation.

¶ The Navy Department awards the Distinguished Flying Cross for an "extraordinary achievement." Marine Corporal Hilmer N. Torner was flying as a passenger with Staff Sergeant Orlo S. Hoffer above San Diego when the naval aviator fainted and the machine went into a spin. Novice Torner prepared to leap out and trust to his parachute when he realized Hoffer would be lost. He pulled the aviator away from the controls, got the ship headed up just before it crashed, kept it in air 20 minutes while he experimented and discovered how to use the controls, made a rough but safe landing on the field. The citation says "he displayed presence of mind, self-sacrificing heroism and extraordinary achievement far beyond the call of duty." Atta Marine!

Danes Open First Women's College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

ALTHOUGH women were admitted to the University of Copenhagen as early as 60 years ago, only this spring was the first women's residential college opened, affording convenient and inexpensive housing for women students.

The new college, ceremoniously opened by the Queen of Denmark and various educational authorities on May 15, is near Langebro. It provides accommodation for about 60 students. It includes among other conveniences, a kitchen where the students may cook their own meals.

Austria Defers Moratorium On Foreign Debts

Chancellor Lifts Ban on Public Demonstrations by Armed Groups

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 28 — Austria's transfer moratorium on foreign debts, which was expected today, was officially postponed until after the findings of the meeting of the League of Nations committee at Paris on Monday, in the hope that it will provide some new international financial help for Austria.

The Chancellor, Dr. Englebert Dollfuss, announcing this decision in Parliament yesterday, pointed out that the delay of help means damage to other interested states as well as Austria, for otherwise Austria will be forced to adopt drastic self-help measures.

The Government, Dr. Dollfuss added, would not resort to inflation, but aim at maintaining the National Bank's supply of foreign valuta and balance the budget by personnel economies in public administration. This would include making the state railways self-supporting and a new understanding with foreign creditors of the Creditanstalt more favorable to Austria.

The Chancellor appealed to the country to maintain peace and order, but simultaneously announced the removal of the general prohibition of public demonstrations by armed formations like the Heimwehr, thus opening the way for a recurrence of the serious unrest which was so prevalent throughout the countryside in the last few years.

The Social Democratic opposition contented itself with criticism of the past records of both of the Heimwehr Ministers, Mr Anton Rintelen and Mr. Guido Jackoncig, particularly the latter, for whom they demanded an investigation committee.

The National Socialists yesterday carried through an organized "stroll" round the ring in Vienna, but apart from a traffic hold-up all was quiet. Near Innsbruck and in Linz, however, there were collisions between the National Socialists and opponents. There was one fatality and 86 were injured at Innsbruck.

Coolidge Installs Adams House Relic

PLYMOUTH, Vt., May 28 (AP) — A souvenir of the old Adams House in Boston which Mr. Calvin Coolidge patronized during the time he was a State Representative, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Massachusetts, is being installed in the Coolidge homestead here. It is a marble slab taken from the fireplace of the room in the Washington Street hostelry occupied by the "gentleman from Northampton."

The marble mantelpiece was bid in an auction of the hotel furnishings and presented to Mr. Coolidge, who is having it installed above a fireplace in the farmhouse. A two-story ell is being added into which three new fireplaces are being built. It was in the parlor of this house that Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office of President of the United States.

Mr. Coolidge has just returned to his Northampton home after spending several days here supervising the renovations. It was his second recent visit. His secretary and chauffeur accompanied him.

BROMLEY TO FLY ACROSS CONTINENT

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Mr. Harold Bromley arrived here today in his oil-burning speed plane and announced he expected to take off non-stop for Los Angeles tonight.

Although he denied earlier, on leaving Camden, N. J., where he spent the night on the way from Dallas, Texas, that he planned a Pacific flight, he said on arriving here that his ship was equipped to carry enough fuel "to go to Tokyo" and he did say that he would proceed from Los Angeles to Seattle, where business men have offered a $30,000 prize for the first flight to Tokyo. The prize offered expires June 1.

MORE SMITHSONIAN REGENTS

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A resolution was introduced yesterday by Representative Ralph Gilbert (D.) of Kentucky to appoint the following members of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution: R. Walton Moore of Fairfax, Va.; Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, and Augustus P. Loring of Boston.

TAMMANY RIFT WIDENS UNDER CIVIC PRESSURE

Contradictory Testimony in Seabury Inquiry Stirs Up Chiefs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—The rift in Tammany Hall which started with the disagreement between Mayor James J. Walker and Mr. Charles W. Berry, comptroller, over city finances is widening perceptibly today as leaders and braves in the wigwam study the transcript of the testimony of Mr. Walter R. Herrick, park commissioner, before the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee yesterday.

This testimony was a flat contradiction of some of the most important of the Mayor's sworn statements on the stand, and in giving it the park commissioner joins a long list of witnesses who preceded him whose versions of financial transactions with which they connected Mayor Walker were at widest variance with what he told the committee.

Following Mr. Herrick's testimony, Mr. Edward Stanton, a secretary of the Mayor, and State Senator John A. Hastings (D.) of Brooklyn, a close friend of Mr. Walker, whose testimony the Mayor discredited in large part, are again knocking loudly on the committee's door for a hearing—Mr. Stanton to back up the Mayor against his park commissioner, and Senator Hastings for the purpose of doing some more explaining on the franchise of the Equitable Bus Company for which he was political contact man at city hall.

Not Asked to Resign

Reports in high circles that Mr. Herrick would resign his commissionership were without confirmation. The Mayor said he had neither received it, nor would he ask for it.

Today Mr. Russell T. Sherwood, the fugitive small-salaried accountant who banked nearly $1,000,000 since 1926 and whom the Mayor repudiated as his business agent, is seen unmistakably as the key witness of the inquiry and indications are that efforts to bring him before the committee will be redoubled.

Meanwhile in a hearing room where the proceedings appear prosaically routine after the clamorous two days in which the Tammany Mayor was the witness, Judge Samuel Seabury, chief inquiry counsel, is forging steadily ahead with proceedings heightened and dramatized in the extreme by the Mayor's challenge to prove his testimony untrue.

Tammany Hall holds that the Mayor left the witness stand without furnishing the state inquiry body with any direct and complete proof that it "had the goods on him." Its braves admit they had their doubts the Mayor would be able to fence successfully with so skilled an investigator as Judge Seabury, but they now voice complete confidence that all will come out all right for the Walker-Tammany administration.

The comparison of the bank and brokerage accounts of Mayor Walker

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Tin Dresses Worn By Women, Expert On Textiles Says

Shades of King Arthur and his armored knights! Modern women are wearing tin dresses and don't know it!

So rapid has been the progress of chemistry that silky - appearing neckties for men have long been made from wood pulp, but now it comes out that demand for low prices has inspired manufacturers to turn out a silk dress for women "so weighted with tin that it has to be sold or it will begin to go to pieces."

Those who listened today to Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, authority on textiles, in her radio talk on "How to Buy Textiles," over Station WNAC, were not listening to a dramatization of a fiction story, but to facts. This lesson, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and similar organizations, was one of a radio course of instruction for consumers.

"Weighting is a common practice in order to make a small amount of silk look heavy and feel rich," said Mrs. Woolman. "But it may be more tin than silk; the little fiber drinks it in, in the dye bath, until it may carry 200 per cent of its original weight in tin.

"I have seen a heavily weighted silk slip laid on an open fire, the silk is quickly burned off and a tin slip remains, apparently in perfect form, but it soon goes to pieces. If it were pure silk, it would burn curling up in a gummy residuum, but the ash alone would remain and not the semblance of solidity."

Memorial Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

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Change in French Government Affects United States Relations

Europe Wonders Whether Eliminating Sanctions in League Covenant Would Open Way to American Consultations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Old problems present themselves in a new form to the United States with the change of government in France. A golden opportunity is offered for wise statesmanship. It is known that the French insist on security as the price of disarmament. That security might properly be regarded as strengthened were the United States to come automatically into consultation with the League of Nations, as has been done in the case of China, whenever peace is imperiled.

What has hitherto persuaded the French of their insecurity is the aloofness of the United States—though it is a theoretical rather than a practical aloofness, and the Radical leader has indeed reproached America for intervening only whenever it thinks fit and standing apart as it pleases.

What has contributed more than anything else to keep America from dependable association with Europe—though association there must necessarily be and has been not only in Far Eastern affairs but in European affairs—is the persistent demand for sanctions in certain eventualities. America obviously cannot consent to pledge itself to apply, or even to countenance the application of, sanctions, military or economic, in purely hypothetical cases.

It is interesting then to observe that political thinkers in Europe are, for the first time, definitely connecting these two propositions. Something like a bargain is suggested. It may be put, for the sake of clearness, in colloquial terms: "If," says Europe, "you, the United States, will abandon your objection to dependable consultations, we, Europe, will abandon our reliance on sanctions. If we, Europe, agree to substitute consultations for sanctions as a method of security, will you, America, agree to such consultations as are a logical consequence of the Kellogg pact?"

But America might well reply that although consultations are a logical consequence of the Kellogg pact whenever there is danger of its violation, the Covenant of the League of Nations, which brings its members into consultation, contains a specific engagement to have recourse to sanctions.

Article 16 calls on the members to sever relations with a culpable nation, and to contribute armed

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JAPAN TO ADOPT CAMPAIGN PLAN OF GUERRILLAS

New Tactics Started by Honjo for Pacification of Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 28 — Although the immediate situation in North Manchuria continues discouraging, the correspondent is assured from a high official source that Japan is not worried and expects "stabilization much sooner than foreign capitals seem to expect." The optimism seems based on the fact that Japan has now sufficient military forces on the ground to pursue the campaign of pacification vigorously, and likewise on the fact that Moscow's neutrality is assured.

Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, submitted to Viscount Makoto Saito, the Premier, a detailed report of the situation. Both appeared to be satisfied. Gen. Shigeru Honjo has returned to Mukden from Harbin after approving the staff plans there. It is understood that the operations envisaged consist principally of adopting the guerrillas' own tactics chasing each band to earth relentlessly.

The first train in two months reached Harbin from Vladivostok last night via Pogranitchnay, a crew reporting that it had been attacked by bandits 129 kilometers east of Harbin. The bandits robbed the passengers of approximately $40,000 and seized 14 Chinese and Russians whom they held for ransom. A Japanese troop train narrowly escaped destruction near Imiempo, the advance pilot car discovering a quantity of dynamite on the tracks. It is understood that nonmilitary traffic along the east branch would remain suspended until all the bondits between Harbin and Pogranitchnaya had been eliminated.

It is reported that Gen. Shih Lan-fu, former lieutenant of Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who has been neutral, announced that he is rejoining General Ma and has started advancing southward toward Hailun from Tungpei today.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has arrived in Harbin, en route for London. He said that it would be inopportune to hold the proposed Shanghai round-table conference at present.

Aurora Borealis Called Resonant

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—The "reasonable belief" that sound sometimes accompanies auroral displays was expressed before the Royal Society of Canada yesterday.

Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the astrophysical observatory on Vancouver Island, and holder of the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society for 1932, told the natural scientists "the great body of evidence that sounds have been heard (with the aurora borealis) should not be discarded."

He read a paper prepared by Dr. C. S. Beals, of the observatory staff, in which it was stated the only interpretation of observations which seem to fit all the facts is that both the sounds and low-level apparitions sometimes reported are real and that they constitute normal, though perhaps unusual, accompaniments of other than boreal phenomena.

LINDBERGH TAKES TEST

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is ready for another year of flying. He flew here from his New Jersey home yesterday in Mrs. Lindbergh's small ship, took his annual transport license examination, received his usual high mark and flew home without being recognized.

BILL GUARDING BANK DEPOSITS PASSES HOUSE

$1,000,000,000 Guarantee Fund Expected to Be Opposed in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Steagall bank deposit guaranty bill, which passed the House yesterday, now goes to the Senate, where strong opposition awaits it.

The measure proposes the establishment of a $1,000,000,000 fund to guarantee bank deposits, obtainable as follows: $150,000,000 from Treasury, representing the amount the Treasury has received in franchise taxes; $150,000,000 from $300,000,000 surplus of Reserve banks; $100,000,000 assessment upon Reserve member banks, renewed yearly if necessary; Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $500,000,000 if that much is needed.

The bill provides that should a bank which joined the guaranty fund fail, a federal liquidating board to be established under the measure would be required within 90 days to pay the depositors not less than 50 per cent of their deposits if they did not exceed $1000, and not less than 25 per cent if they did.

And further that within six months a second installment would be paid covering the balance of $1000 accounts, and 25 per cent on all others. The larger accounts would be paid in two more six-months installments of 25 per cent.

The bill also would prevent organization hereafter of national banks having a minimum capital stock of less than $50,000, and would prohibit the payment of dividends by national banks except upon the basis of the surplus.

Federal Reserve Banks would be required to give immediate credit on checks drawn against them by members but would be permitted to charge the current interest rate until checks were collected. It would provide that stockholders in national banks be held responsible for double liability for one year instead of 60 days, after a transfer of their stock, and authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue such securities as might be necessary to provide all, or any part of, the $500,000,000 lent by it. It requires that corporation's loans be made to the liquidating board without security.

One major change in the measure permits state banks to participate in the guarantee fund.

The bill was termed by Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Banking Committee as "the worst blow ever administered the Federal Reserve System," and he insisted that "not a single member of the administration officials approves it."

Gibson Asks Prompt Action on Arms By Continuous Sessions at Geneva

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 28—The Disarmament Conference must sit persistently without adjourning for the reparations conference at Lausanne, for the August holidays, or for the League Assembly in September, until it achieves concrete results, Mr. Hugh S. Gibson insisted to Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, chairman of the conference, yesterday.

This is the United States' reply to the widespread adjournment talk existing in almost every other delegation. From one viewpoint it is a striking confidence in the conference's ability to achieve results. But realistic critics question whether it is the most constructive method of solving the disarmament problem.

Mr. Henderson agreed with Mr. Gibson that the conference should sit continuously. Whether this decision will be adhered to depends upon the force of other delegations who wish adjournment.

The present plan is for the chief delegates to return to Geneva about a week before the Lausanne conference for important political deliberations to rescue the question of qualitative disarmament, which has been garbled by the past month's committee work, and make preparations for new technical work, probably upon American proposals for limitation of effectives.

That French leaders will be able to come here so soon after the formation of a cabinet and just before Lausanne remains uncertain. But the present determination in American circles is to push the conference steadily along its work. It is recognized that results such as those recorded by the naval committee yesterday—in which the Americans insisted that battleships and aircraft carriers are innocent of all aggressive intent—will have to be improved on in the future if real agreements are to be reached.

MOVE TO CLOSE DICTATORSHIP IN PORTUGAL

Draft Law for Constitution Published After Numerous Delays

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, May 28—The first step toward abolition of the Portuguese dictatorship came today with publication after numerous delays of the draft law for the new Constitution.

The law introduces sweeping changes in all directions. Political parties are to have no place in the legislative assembly, the President is to be responsible only to the nation; and habeas corpus is introduced for the first time into the province of private citizens.

There is to be freedom of religion, of the press, of public expression and of political opinions. Labor is to be permitted, even encouraged, to organize in trade unions. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican are to be established on the same lines as in the case of Britain which maintains a minister at the Papal Court.

Loans Carefully Guarded

The state is to be prohibited from raising loans except on one of three occasions—in case of war, to promote national interests and to encourage economic developments.

Instead of restoring Parliament there is to be a National Assembly of 90 members, half of whom are to be elected by direct suffrage and the other half nominated by the chief metropolitan and colonial corporations, mainly industrial and commercial bodies, but not the church as previously expected.

The Assembly will have purely legislative functions and the President will be independent of it. He will have the assistance of a consultative council on the same lines as today and will also be empowered to consult the nation through the press by means of a special clause in the constitution which makes all newspapers bound to publish anything deemed by the Executive to be of public interest. The press would still remain free to print its own criticisms.

Limited Woman's Suffrage

The Assembly is to be elected for four years, the President normally for seven, but there is a provisional clause under which the present dictator, Gen. Antonio Carmona, remains as President for the next three years. Voting is expected to be by direct manhood suffrage, with the addition of a certain number of women.

It is intended to submit the draft constitution to a national plebiscite before it is definitely enacted.

The text of the law is published on the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the dictatorial régime. It is the work of Dr. Antonio d'Oliveira Salazar, Finance Minister, the man who without a loan has established Portuguese finances—previously in a state of the utmost confusion—on a sound basis.

Latin-American Labor Congress To War on War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—A resolution to campaign against all attempts to "engender war on the southern continent" was passed by delegates to the first Latin-American labor congress, which met at Santiago.

The leaders, who described themselves as labor-pacifists, came from Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, Guatemala and Chile, and stated that they were determined to stop "outsiders" from trying to stir up war among fellow Americans.

Latin America for the Latin-Americans, exempt from all external influences, was stated to be one of the ideals of the conference. Diplomatic bodies, it declared, must have labor attachés and Governments must really be popular in character, all Latin Americans of the working classes being regarded as one big family.

Various independent committees were appointed to function in South American capital cities in the hope of making the congress an annual affair so as to afford repeated opportunities for "the discussion of labor problems and as an aid to the betterment of working conditions." An executive junta was formed for Chile.

Stars and Stripes Flies Alone at British Club

By the Associated Press

Saunton, Eng., May 28

FOR the first time in history, the Stars and Stripes flew alone from the staff of a British golf club today.

The Saunton Golf Club in Devonshire raised the American flag in honor of Miss Maureen Orcutt's brilliant 73 in the first round of qualifying play in the British women's golf championship yesterday. Hitherto the American flag has flown under the Union Jack during international play at British golf clubs, or with the flags of other nations.

Young Group Awaits Action By Congress

Efforts to Stir Normal Flow of Credit Said to Be Held Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—Efforts by the Young Committee of Twelve, named by Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on May 19, to blast through the dam that is holding back the normal flow of credit throughout the nation, are held up awaiting congressional action in connection with the nation's finances, it was said in banking quarters here today.

This report followed an announcement by the official spokesman for the Young committee last night that Mr. Young and his associates had met at the Federal Reserve Bank for three hours and had chiefly "discussed fiscal legislation." Beyond this he had nothing to say.

In Wall Street it was emphasized, however, that because of the congressional situation this committee had been able to take only one definitely constructive step—the arrangement of bank credits to refinance any worthy small home owner who is face to face with foreclosure proceedings. This move by the committee continues to receive widespread commendation, and it is held that the increased supply of funds for mortgage refinancing will release additional money for new small home construction.

Sears Roebuck & Co., one of the biggest home building concerns in the country, declared that the action of the committee was "a logical recognition of the essential soundness of home-ownership as an investment."

"The borrowing power of the home and the security of home equities in this country have never received a more severe test than in the past two and a half years and have never come through a test with a better showing of strength," the company added. "The market for small homes has resisted the effects of the economic depression more successfully than any other major commodity."

In quarters believed to be informed it was said that one of the chief concerns of the Garner program committee now is the bond situation. It was stressed that the committee can do nothing in this regard until it finds out what the Congress is going to do.

It was confidently expected that the committee would organize a bond pool that would stabilize these securities, which have so important a bearing on the whole credit situation. With the bond market where it is, big bankers are extremely hesitant to open up their credit reserves to corporations, and private investors are equally reluctant to invest in bonds until they see what happens to the nation's budget.

It is held in Wall Street that the next move by the Young committee will be to convey either formally or informally to the Administration and to congressional leaders in Washington the fiscal legislative measures that big bankers and industrialists feel should be taken to restore confidence.

Berenger Advises Lowered Annuities

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—M. Victor Henry Berenger, negotiator of the Franco-American debt arrangement, suggested in an article published here today that the Young plan annuities be reduced one-third to meet a 30 per cent fall in business.

If the payments then should still prove too heavy for Germany, M. Berenger recommended a moratorium on all payments except 440,000,000 reichsmarks (about $110,000,000).

He said the debt agreements linked the amount the United States will receive to the amount Germany pays to France and that the success of the coming Lausanne Conference is subordinate to a settlement between the United States and Europe.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ASKS IMPORT POWERS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 28 (AP)—The Swedish Government has asked Parliament for permission to adjust import duties by executive decree, somewhat the way President Hoover and the Tariff Commission do in the United States.

This power would be exercised after Parliament has adjourned for the summer. Under the Government's proposal, no foreign countries would be granted tariff exemption.

HOOVER HITS AT WASTE IN GARNER PLAN

$900,000,000 Public Works Feature He Says Is Record 'Pork Barrel'

WAGNER PROGRAM MAY HEAL BREACH

Move to Build Upward of 2300 Post Offices President Calls Appeal to Greed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—The expected compromise over unemployment relief began to take shape here today, after President Hoover had directed one of the sharpest denunciations ever delivered from the White House against the Garner program of public works.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York was a visitor at the White House shortly after Mr. Hoover had attacked the relief program sponsored by Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas as "the most gigantic 'pork barrel' ever proposed to the American Congress," and had characterized it as "an unexampled raid on the public treasury."

The Wagner plan is being considered today in Administration and Democratic circles alike as possibly holding the basis of compromise.

The Wagner bill provides that three-quarters of the federal credit to be pledged shall be directed to self-liquidating projects, as desired by President Hoover. Only the remaining quarter, or $500,000,000, is to be spent directly for public works, and this includes about $200,000,000 already authorized by Congress, and carried in the budget approved by Mr. Hoover.

Democrats are by no means united behind the Garner plan. On the contrary, considerable resentment exists in the Senate against the Speaker's counter-proposal, which follows closely the introduction of the Wagner plan, sponsored by a committee of prominent Democratic leaders.

Public Works the Stumblingblock

The fundamental issue now dividing the two groups is the amount of money to be expended for public works in the general relief program. All parties agree that a program is needed and that it will be passed at this session.

The Garner program, denounced by Mr. Hoover, carries the largest amount of public works. At the other extreme is the Hoover program, which would not add any public works at all, for relief purposes to those already authorized in the budget. Close to the Garner position in some respects is Mr. Alfred E. Smith of New York. Closer still to President Hoover than to Mr. Garner are such important Democrats as Mr. Owen D. Young, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, minority leader, and Mr. Wagner himself.

In the above list it is probably fair to Mr. Smith to say that he does not agree with the alleged "pork barrel" features of the Garner program by which a list of local public works on a national scale was published. It was this feature which President Hoover most vigorously assailed.

"Detailed lists of all these projects have been broadcast to every part of the country during the past 24 hours," Mr. Hoover declared, "to the cities, towns, villages and sections which would receive a portion of this 'pork barrel'."

He added that the appeal to "cupidity" would fail and he urged voters to support congressmen who resisted the move. The text of the Hoover statement follows:

Budget Is Paramount

The urgent question today is the prompt balancing of the budget. When that is accomplished I propose to support adequate measures for relief of distress and unemployment. In the meantime it is essential that there should be an understanding of the character of the draft bill made public yesterday in the House of Representatives for this purpose.

That draft bill supports some proposals we have already made in aid to unemployment through the use of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans for projects which have been in abeyance and which proposal makes no drain on the taxpayer. But in addition it proposes to expand about $900,000,000 for federal public works.

I believe the American people will grasp the economic fact that such action would require appropriations to be made to the federal departments, thus creating a deficit in the budget that could only be met with more taxes and more federal bond issues. That makes balancing of the budget hopeless.

The country also understands that an unbalanced budget means the loss of confidence of our people and of other nations in the credit and stability of the Government, and that the consequences are national demoralization, and the loss of 10 times as many jobs as would be created by this program, even if it could be physically put into action.

2300 New Post Offices

An examination of only one group of these proposals—that is, proposed authorizations for new post offices—shows a list of about 2300 such buildings, at a total cost of about $150,000,000.

The Post Office Department informs me that the interest and upkeep of these buildings would amount to $14,000,000 per annum,

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HARVARD GETS ONE OF OLDEST BOOKS EXTANT

Early German Work Was Printed More Than 400 Years Ago

Maidens and warriors alike have delicate pink complexions in the illustrations of an early German book recently acquired by Harvard University. The volume is more than 400 years old and was printed about 20 years after the famous Gutenberg Bible.

"Only two copies of the Harvard book are known to be in existence, and it is a remarkably fine example of the early illustrated book," says Fogg Art Museum. "It is entitled 'History of Troy' when translated into English. It was written by Guido delle Colonne and printed at Augsburg with the type of Gunther Zainer, about 1478.

The Harvard copy was recently purchased from a private German collector and is in excellent condition. "This is extremely unusual," says Fogg officials, for the book is known to have been very popular. "In fact, the extreme rarity of the Volksbücher, of which this romance is an example, is due to this great popularity.

One hundred and one woodcuts are used to illustrate the book, all colored by hand, according to the custom of the time. "The colors used are red, green, yellow, and brown, all of which are characteristic of the Augsburg work of that period and are applied with much more care and skill than usual. Most of the colors are laid on in just flat washes on some figures; while on others there is an attempt to represent light and shade.

Inasmuch as there is no colophon telling where, when, and by whom it was printed, the only way in which its printer could be identified was by comparison of type. It was found that this corresponded to the second font used by Gunther Zainer, the first Augsburg printer to illustrate a book with woodcuts.

Miss Laura H. Dudley of the print department of Fogg Museum, in commenting on the illustrations, says they present a very interesting study. "From them," she says, "we can draw a pretty clear, even if fanciful, picture of the customs of the printers of that day. The book contains cuts from blocks used in other books printed by three different Augsburg printers—Zainer, Bamler, and Sorg. Forty-eight different blocks were used to print the 101 illustrations. Sixty-three cuts were obtained by using some of the 48 blocks more than once. One block was used 10 times.

"Illustrations used by these early printers were as general in their character that for a long time the same battle scene might easily illustrate several different encounters or the same figure depict a number of different persons in the same book as well as in different books."

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 Del Castillo, organist.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Hyde Park Glee Club.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:15 Two Pianos, "Symphonic Variations."
8:30 NBC, Civic Concerts Program.
9:00 NBC, "K-7"; secret service story.
9:30 NBC, Vaispar Orchestra; Harold Van Emburgh, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestras; Louis Sobol.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; sports.
11:16 Talk, Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Jack Pettis and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Musical Revue.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, dance masters.
7:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 To be announced.
9:30 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Roland Pomerat.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1220kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Frederick William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, baritone.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti; piano team.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:45 CBS, Talk, O. H. Caldwell.
9:00 CBS, "Operetta in Miniature."
9:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Herbert Harsh's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dance Orchestras.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS, Dance Orchestras.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:30 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, "Vaughn de Leath."
9:15 CBS, Armenian National Musical Chorus.
9:30 CBS, U. S. Army Band.
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 Harmony Trio.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Dance Orchestras.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 29

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, "Great Composers."
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
4:30 NBC, Broadcast from Germany.
4:45 NBC, String quartet; poetry.
5:30 NBC, Pop concert.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle; Aida Doninelli.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Possell, violinist.
9:45 NBC, "Symphony in Gold."
10:15 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
12:15 p. m.—"Hilly Billy Songs."

Yes, It Was a Unanimous Vote

The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Negotiation of a Peace Treaty Between Greeks and Trojans, an Illustration in Rare Book Acquired by Harvard. Lower—Jason as He Was About to "Hop Off" in Quest of the Golden Fleece.

12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour; talk; music.
3:30 NBC, Echoes from Versailles.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 Pilgrim Male Quartet.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Gypsy Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Memorial Day Address.
6:45 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:00 Westinghouse Hour; Ray Meyers.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Concert; soloists.
8:30 Utica Jubilee Singers.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:00 noon—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 p. m.—Nationaleers Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 Soloists; pianist.
3:00 "Dancesapators."
3:30 "Petite Symphony."
4:00 "South Sea Echoes."
4:30 "The Vagabonds."
5:00 Twilight Reveries; organ; soloist.
5:30 Concert ensemble.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Harlequin ensemble.
6:30 Shepard Stores Musicalities; soloists; chorus; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights program.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 CBS, Alex Haas and Gypsy Ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "The Greyhound Traveler."
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; Four Eton Boys.
9:30 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 Scott Furriers; transcription.
10:30 Singers Mixed Quartet.
10:45 "The Ambassadors."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis"; soloists; concert orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Broadcast from Holland.
12:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Faculty Recital.
2:00 Salon Ensemble; pianist.
2:30 CBS, Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Fifth annual massing of the colors service; speakers.
5:00 "Pastorale."
5:30 CBS, Radio Revue; soloists; sketch.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:45 CBS, "Modern Male Chorus."
9:00 Eddie Welsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show.
11:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 30

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:15 NBC programs.
10:15 "Morning Serenade," organ.
11:15 NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 NBC, General Electric Circle.
12:15 p. m.—NBC and musical programs.
1:00 The Daily Tattler.
1:30 Roxy's Gang.
3:30 NBC, Memorial Day Service.
3:30 NBC, Professional Women's Club.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 "The Songsters." male octet.
6:00 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:29 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Dunlop Quarter Hour; popular.
7:00 "Notes of a Musical Traveler."
7:30 NBC, Ukelele Ike.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett; Harvey S. Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, "Parade of the States"; Southernaires.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:15 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—NBC and musical programs.
11:00 NBC, School of Cookery.
12:00 noon—"Songs of the Day."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Dance orchestras.
1:30 NBC, Farm and home hour.
2:30 Studio and musical programs.
3:30 NBC, Broadcast from Rome.
3:45 NBC, "Rhythm Ramblers."
5:00 NBC, Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC,"Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "The Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 Ray Meyers and the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, "Stebbins Boys."
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings"; orchestra.
8:15 Ginger Boys; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry program; George Olsen's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 "Evening Stars."
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
10:45 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 CBS and musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston information service.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, songs.
2:45 CBS, Salon Orchestra.
3:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:15 CBS programs.
4:40 CBS, Columbia artists recital.
5:00 "The Dance Parade"; popular.
5:30 "Shepard Mirror of Fashion."
5:45 "Salute to WNBH."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Maxwell House Orchestra; Lanny Ross, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Bath Club Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafters; concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, International Revue; soloist; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 Dance Orchestras.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-2:00 a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 Records; shopping news.
12:00 Marimba Band.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
1:00 Records; shopping news.
1:30 From Braves Field; first baseball game; Braves vs. New York Giants.
3:30 From Braves Field; second baseball game; Braves vs. New York Giants.
6:00 CBS, dance orchestras; tenor.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 Baseball scores.
6:35 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
7:00 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
7:15 "Piano Moods"; Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:30 Big Brother presents Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Muscanic String Trio.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:00 "Petite Symphonic."
9:30 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
10:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:15 CBS, Freddie Rich's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The Russian film, "Soil Is Thirsty," dealing with the Soviet Five-Year Plan, will follow "Il Est Charmant," the current French film, on Monday at the Fine Arts Theater.

The University Players, who have been presenting plays for the last four summers at West Falmouth, will resume their productions this year under the new title of the Theater Unit.

In Boston, the new pooling of booking arrangements between the Shubert and the Erlanger theater interests will be manifest in the merging of the subscription seasons of the Theater Guild and the Professional Players. There will be a season of 10 plays, running three weeks each, under the joint auspices. The plays will be presented at the Plymouth Theater, under direction of Miss Rebekah Hobbs.

Several programs of special interest will figure in the Pop concerts of next week. There will be a program of Pop Favorites Monday night. On Tuesday night Mr. Fiedler will offer a novelty in the form of a program of love music. New England Conservatory Night falls on Wednesday; it will be open to the public, as will Technology Night on Saturday next. The third Sunday evening program, on June 5, features Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony, in which the players' desks are lighted by candles, which are extinguished one by one as each player finishes his part and leaves the stage. The annual Request Night is set for June 14.

RADIO TIE-UP TO END BY FEDERAL DECREE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28—Synchronization of WBAL, Baltimore, with WTIC, Hartford, WEAF and WJZ, New York, will end on June 15, under an order of the Federal Radio Commission yesterday, denying applications of the stations for continuation of the arrangements.

Several weeks ago the commission extended until June 1 the synchronization tests of WTIC, Hartford, and WBAL, Baltimore. The existing authorization of the arrangement would have expired on May 1.

TAMMANY RIFT WIDENS UNDER CIVIC PRESSURE

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mr Sherwood has been taken by Judge Seabury as his main task subsequent to the Mayor's appearance. Further efforts to analyze Mr. Sherwood's anonymous secret cash account of $263,868, which was additional to the $700,225 he deposited in 10 other bank and brokerage accounts, yesterday brought Mr. James Ellis, an accountant, to the stand.

From this account, $21,534 was admittedly expended for the Mayor, and Mr. Ellis swore that the payments from it meant the Mayor had to dip into two important funds which he had disclaimed.

A remarkable piece of testimony came with the taking of the witness chair by Mr. Paul Block to give his version of the $246,692 stock profit he made for the Mayor, who described it as a "beneficence"—one of several stock gifts in which friends had carried him without investment on his part.

Mr. Block testified that his 10-year-old son, Billy, gave him the idea of this kindness to the Mayor, as they waited one afternoon for Mayor Walker to come and take them for an automobile ride. Mr. Block stressed that the account was without risk of any kind for the Mayor; that his purpose in it was just to make some money for him, having decided that it "probably was a difficult problem," for the Mayor to live on a salary of $25,000 a year. This has since been increased to $40,000.

Son Gives Him Lead

"Does the city give him a home?" Mr. Block testified Billy asked. "I said, 'N,'" he continued.

"'Does the city give him an automobile?' he said. I told him yes, but not to Mrs Walker. My son asked, 'Can he live on what he gets?' I said, 'Yes, but it is probably a difficult problem.'"

Mr. Block thought of making no more than $50,000 for the Mayor. "But the market kept going up," he explained.

"You kept on buying stock?" asked Judge Seabury.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Block, "and I did it on my own account."

The Mayor got money from the account on request, Mr. Block continued, and usually wanted cash. He was insistent that nothing was received by him from the Mayor in return but friendship.

"There was nothing he could have given me, and nothing I would have taken," he said.

"But you never gave him anything before he was the Mayor?" asked Judge Seabury.

Mr. Block said he had not.

It was made clear here today that civic organizations are going to file charges with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt against Mayor Walker and that in the event the Governor refuses to act, or that they fail in their impeachment efforts, there will be one of the strongest mayoralty fights here next year that the city has ever known.

Hoover Hits Garner Plan as Wasteful

(Continued from Page 1)

whereas the upkeep and rent of buildings at present in use amount to less than $3,000,000.

Many of the other groups in this bill will no more stand the light of day than this example.

A total of over 3500 projects of various kinds are proposed in this bill, scattered into every quarter of the United States. Many of these projects have heretofore been discredited by Congress because of useless extravagance involved. Many were originally authorized as justified only in the long distant future.

I do not believe that 20 per cent could be brought to the stage of employment for a year. I am advised by the engineers that the amount of labor required to complete a group of $400,000,000 of these works would amount to only 100,000 men for one year, because they are in large degree mechanical jobs.

This is not unemployment relief. It is the most gigantic pork barrel ever proposed to the American Congress. It is an unexampled raid on the public treasury.

Appeal to Human Cupidity

Detailed lists of all these projects have been broadcast to every part of the country during the past 24 hours, to the cities, towns, villages and sections who would receive a portion of this pork barrel.

It is apparently expected that the cupidity of these towns and sections will demand that their congressmen and senators vote for this bill or threaten to penalize them if they fail to join in this squandering of money.

I just do not believe that such lack of intelligence or cupidity exists among the people of our United States. If that shall prove true, then this is not the United States that had the intelligence to frame the Constitution of this Republic, which fought the War of the Revolution, or the Civil War, or the World War, that it might be forged into the greatest nation of the world, the whole foundations of which are common sense, honesty, character and idealism.

Our nation was not founded on the pork barrel, and it has not become great by political logrolling.

I hope that those many members of Congress of both parties who I know will oppose this bill will receive the definite support of the people in their districts in resisting it.

MORE CROSSINGS TO BE ABOLISHED

The list of railroad grade crossings to be abolished in Massachusetts was swelled to 44 yesterday, when the State Department of Public Utilities added 12 more to the original list of 32, submitted in October, 1930.

Under the general grade crossing elimination law enacted several years ago, the Department of Public Works each year is required to submit to the Public Utilities Department a list of proposed abolitions. The Utilities Department then establishes the order in which the crossings shall be abolished. Public hearings have been held on the new proposals.

FRIENDS OF TURKEY ELECT

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, former higher commissioner to Turkey, was elected president of the American Friends of Turkey yesterday.

General Baking Co. One Of World's Chief Bread Makers

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 164 in the Series

That the American housewife as a general rule no longer bakes her own bread is pretty generally conceded. The evidence afforded by the reports of the big baking companies is practically sufficient to prove the point. When a concern like the General Baking Company puts out about 500,000,000 loaves a year, it is certain that millions of individual home ovens are idle and for good reasons. The chief reasons are that by and large the bread sold by the big baking companies is excellent in quality and can be made at lower cost.

Reputed to be the largest bread baker in the world, the General Baking Company, which has had a comparatively short corporate career, is one of the most successful concerns in this particular field. It was incorporated in 1911, and acquired some 20 baking organizations doing business in the eastern part of the United States.

Its expansion has continued in conservative fashion, and today it has assets exceeding $37,000,000, and employs between 6000 and 7000 persons. It is in strong financial condition, and is currently earning its dividends with a fair margin to spare.

Serves 18 States

The company operates about 50 plants which serve most of the chief cities of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in addition to important centers in 12 southern and middle western states. While the company makes pies and cakes, fully 90 per cent of its aggregate sales is accounted for by bread which explains the relative stability of earnings.

The principal brand is "Bond Bread" which constitutes about half of the total. Other well-known names are "Butter Krust," "Bond Bakers," "Mothers" and "Holsum." In the cake and pie line, well-known trade names are "Countess Cakes," "Bond Bakers Cakes" and "Smax Pies."

Advertising is done extensively in newspapers of cities served. Considerable success has attended its recent national advertising program of the Sunshine Vitamin-D bread produced under the Steenbock patents to which the company has the exclusive right in the United States.

The company not only distributes at wholesale, but sells to the general public at retail by door-to-door delivery. It operates a fleet of more than 1800 trucks or an average of about 36 for each plant.

Expansion Program Finished

The program of modernization and expansion which has continued for several years and has involved the expenditure of about $15,000,000 is about finished. Last year capitalization was simplified when the controlling company, the General Baking Corporation, was dissolved because the proposed merger with other large baking concerns was enjoined by the Department of Justice.

The outstanding capital now consists of $6,000,000 5½ per cent debentures, due in 1940, 90,775 shares of $8 cumulative preferred stock and 1,594,799 shares of $5 par common. General Baking was the first of the large bread bakers to have its stock public-held.

The company is pursuing a policy of debt retirement which is strengthening the position of the common and preferred issues. Last year General Baking bought $1,000,000 par value of debentures, covering sinking fund requirements for 1932. These have been retired, and $282,922 par value of bonds are held in the treasury against 1933 sinking fund needs. These purchases have not weakened working capital which remains adequate for business needs.

As of Dec. 31, 1931, current assets were $7,321,522 against current liabilities of $2,209,641, which compare with $7,474,668 assets and $2,220,881 liabilities the year before. Thus it can be seen that despite expenditure of over $1,000,000 for debt reduction, working capital is only $140,000 less than at the end of 1931.

Earning Power Declines

Earning power, which has averaged above $7,000,000 annually prior to 1930, fell off rather sharply in 1930 to $5,165,982 and to $4,838,123 in 1931. Based on present capitalization, net earnings in 1927 of $7,775,000 would be equal to $4.42 a share on the present stock. In 1930, net earnings equaled after preferred dividends $2.78, and in 1931 $2.58 a share on 1,594,799 shares.

That the company is doing relatively well in 1932 is seen from the earnings statement for the 17 weeks ended April 23, 1932, which reveals net profits of $1,384,843, equal after preferred dividends to 73 cents a common share. No comparison with the like period of 1931 is available, but on the basis of the first third of the year General Baking is earning at the rate of $2.25 annually on the common, and at the rate of $46 a share on the preferred.

Dividends have been paid regularly on the $8 preferred stock. The present common stock is receiving $2 annually, that rate having been inaugurated with a 50-cent quarterly payment April 1, 1931. While the common dividend is being earned with something to spare, the current price around 11 indicates expectation of a reduction, despite the strong financial position.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charlotte J. Newland, Johannesburg, South Africa.
David Newland, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Mrs. Mabel K. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Marguerite A. Keehn, La Plata, Argentine, South America.
Carroll Statzer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel M. Parker, Winter Park, Fla.
E. L. Chappins Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.
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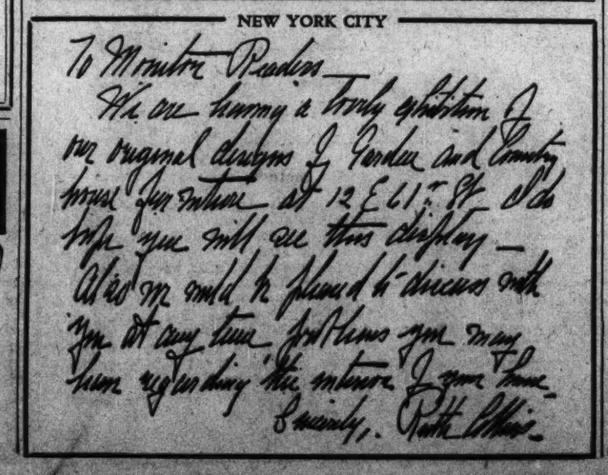

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Harvard to Shift Scene of Events

Bands, Japanese lanterns, glee club concerts and all the other colorful events which mark Harvard's annual commencement week celebrations in the Yard are to be shifted to the area bounded by the new houses this June. It was announced Friday that the triangle bounded by Lowell, Winthrop, Eliot and Kirkland Houses would become the scene of the social activity which is to mark the close of Harvard's 296th year.

Exercises begin on Sunday, June 19, with the baccalaureate service in Sanders Theater, the sermon to be delivered by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university. On Monday morning the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society will be held, and in the evening Lowell House will be the scene of the senior spread and dance, formerly held for many years on the Delta adjoining Memorial Hall.

Tuesday, June 21, Class Day, also has many changes, shifting in scene from the Yard to the House Triangle, while the Ivy oration, Poem, and Class Ode will be delivered at the stadium. Supper and dance will follow in Lowell and Eliot Houses while the Instrumental and Glee Club render a concert from 8:15 until 9:45 o'clock in the Triangle.

The only event scheduled for Wednesday, the Harvard-Yale baseball game, will be followed on Thursday morning by the commencement exercises, the procession forming at 9:45 o'clock and marching to Sever Quadrangle. Friday, June 19, is devoted to the boat races at New London, Conn.

POSTMEN PICK SPRINGFIELD

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 27 (AP)—Springfield, Mass., will be the convention city, next September, of the National Postmasters' Association, it was announced here by Mr. Harold J. McCurry, Sacramento postmaster and first vice-president of the association. The date will be selected later.

TOSDAL HEADS SALES CLUB

The Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has elected Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, professor of marketing at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, as president, to succeed Mr. Henry Davis, who retires after two years' service.

Unusual Business Opportunity
Only small capital needed to buy SUCCESSFUL Millinery business with Custom Department. Located in one of Boston's finest business sections. Has high grade clientele. Established over 11 years. Owner has good reason for selling this profitable business. For further information address inquiries to Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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PAY STANDARDS KEPT IN 20 P. C. OF 1718 CONCERNS

Economies Include Lower Bonuses and Consolidation of Positions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 28—Twenty per cent of all organizations in leading fields of business in the United States are maintaining the same salary and wage levels that were in effect before the trade recession, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board today. The report showed the results of a nation-wide survey covering 1718 business concerns, including manufacturing, extractive and refining industries, railroads and other public utilities, wholesale and retail trades and financial institutions.

The companies which have made no salary or wage cuts showed only 14.7 per cent decline in the number of persons they employed in 1932 as compared with 1929, the report said, while the falling off in employment in the total number of organizations considered in the survey was 26.6 per cent.

Many companies have adopted methods other than wage cuts to reduce pay roll costs, the report said. Among these it mentioned occupational reclassification, reduction or elimination of bonuses, temporary or permanent demotions, and consolidation of jobs. There is also a growing tendency on the part of business management to discard the flat percentage reduction in favor of a graduated scale of percentages applying to various income groups, with the smallest income receiving the lowest percentage reduction, it said.

The smaller business and industrial concerns have made more drastic reductions in salaries and wage scales than have the larger concerns, according to the report.

"While the degree of decline in employment cannot be regarded as an infallible index of curtailment in activity or of how seriously a concern or business is affected by the depression," it continued, "it is likely to be some indication. Thus, when the decrease in employment is only 2.8 per cent in food product plants that have not reduced wage rates, as compared with 11.4 per cent for all reporting plants in the industry, the presumption is that wage reductions in plants that have followed this tendency have been induced by difficult conditions.

"Executive salaries have been reduced on the average by 20.3 per cent; other salaries by 15.9 per cent, and wage rates by 13.9 per cent. These percentages are general averages, which show the action that has been forced upon business management throughout the country by present economic conditions."

Another significant fact which the survey brought out was that there was no general movement to reduce salaries and wage rates until the recession had gone into the second year, the report said.

Week-End Pops Programs

DANCE PROGRAM TONIGHT

Polonaise from "Eugen Onegin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
"Nutcracker" Suite: Characteristic Dances ..... Tchaikovsky
"Bolero" ..... Ravel

Hans Wiener and His Dance Group
Orchestra of Symphony Players, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
Slovakian Peasant Dance ..... Felber
Ballet Grotesque (Moment Musicale) ..... Schubert
"Circus" ..... Fucik
"Wine, Woman and Song" (Waltz) ..... Strauss

MONDAY NIGHT

Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee" Scherzo ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia ..... Mascagni

Egyptian Ballet ..... Luigini
"Ave Maria" ..... Bach-Gounod
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

Victor Herbert Favorites Arranged by Sanford
"Whispering of the Flowers" ..... Bion
"American Patrol" ..... Meacham

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds; fair weather and warmer expected for Monday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler, probably with light frost tonight, Sunday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west shifting to northwest winds, probably fresh at times over south portion, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	68	Montreal	48	50
Bismarck	38	54	Nantucket	58	62
Boston	69	69	New Orleans	74	84
Buffalo	50	68	New York	68	78
Calgary	32	48	Norfolk, Va.	68	84
Charleston	74	78	North Platte	44	60
Chicago	46	60	Philadelphia	70	86
Cincinnati	52	78	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	100
Denver	46	50	Pittsburgh	54	78
Eastport, Me.	44	48	Portland, Me.	52	56
Hatteras	74	78	Raleigh	68	86
Honolulu, T.H.	..	..	St. Louis	52	72
7 p.m. May27	..	..	St. Paul	42	50
Helena, Mont.	42	54	Salt Lake City	58	68
Huron, S. D.	44	58	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	74	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	86
Kansas City	48	64	Seattle	54	66
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	60	72	Washington	70	90
Memphis	62	76	Wichita, Kan.	46	66
Miami, Fla.	74	84	Williston, N.D.	40	58

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 28.
B—Maximum May 27.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern daylight saving time)
Saturday 7:33 p. m., Sunday 7:52 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

Change in French Rule Affects U. S. Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

forces to insure the respect of the treaties. Thus any coöperation between America, as a signatory of the Kellogg pact, and European (with other) nations as signatories of the Covenant, is rendered difficult because America has merely an implicit and deduced obligation to consult, while Europe has an explicit and contractual obligation to apply sanctions.

Moral Aspect Discerned

To this very substantial objection Europe is, however, now in a position to make a plain answer. It may say that, in fact, Article 16 has, by common consent, been allowed to drop. It may say that the Sino-Japanese dispute has revealed the reluctance of any nation to apply sanctions. It may say that after this object lesson the whole notion of sanctions as an international diplomatic instrument has been effectually shattered.

Despite the inopportune French proposal of an international army, which would be a standing demonstration of the intention to apply sanctions, European thought has been steadily moving away from sanctions. Careful observers have seen that neither economically nor militarily will nations employ their might in a quarrel which is not their own. Those who urge them to do so are the smaller nations who would run no risk of being involved.

Depends on Public Opinion

That is the practical aspect. But they have also become aware of the moral aspect. They discern that the retention of a fictitious threat of force has seriously weakened the League. Although it is a fictitious liability, it has prevented plain speaking and clear handling of, for instance, such a situation as arose in China. There was always the latent fear of being forced into action. It is argued that it is to the credit of the great powers that they did not want to fight, and shrank from committing themselves to a course which, on paper, would lead to war. Fiction or no fiction, the dread of applying sanctions enfeebled and falsified the whole deliberations.

The idea of sanctions has thus been proved to be ant-pacific and anti-League. In the ultimate resort, the authority of the League must be moral, not military. It should prevent wars by persuasion, not by so-called police expeditions. It must depend on public opinion, clearly informed, unambiguously aroused, and not on equivocal negotiations which may cause it to stumble into unwilling action, too late to suppress strife, but early enough to extend it.

It follows that, on the European side, there is a tendency to wipe out this mistaken theory of sanctions, which has stultified the authority of the League, which has done infinite harm to its moral character, which has reduced, not strengthened, its chances of successful intervention, and which, as a final result, has kept the United States not only out of the League but out of an indispensable coöperation with the League.

But if Europe eliminated sanctions, fixed and foreordained, would the United States accept a more permanent system of coöperation? That is the question that is now being asked.

Review of Possibilities

Washington would do well to take soundings. It has become undeniable that consultations will often be necessary. Nobody objected to the consultations about the Manchurian and Shanghai affairs. They were held, despite the stumblingblock of sanctions, but they were partly nullified by that stumblingblock. They should be held whenever it appears desirable, and not sporadically and arbitrarily.

It should be understood that the United States will regularly avail itself of the machinery for consultation on international events provided by the League. But in order to bring the implications of the Kellogg pact into consonance with the working of the Covenant, it is obvious that sanctions should first be eliminated from the Covenant.

If Europe consents to forgo the theory of sanctions, will the United States agree to accept the practice of consultations? American and European statesmen could, in the opinion of good observers, work out something exceedingly valuable on these lines.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Il Est Charmant," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

National holiday, with city and municipal Memorial Day services.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.
Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Etchings by Goya; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 1 Ashburton Place—Drawings and water colors by English etchers; also etchings by Will Dyson. Through May 31.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 697 Boylston Street—Scythian Bronzes. Through May 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Paintings by the late Philip L. Hale. Through May 28.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Wood engravings by Muriel Jackson.

Boston Art Club, Copley Square at Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Pueblo Indian Paintings by Wo Peen, and other Indian art in sculpture and weaving. Through June 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Contemporary wood-blocks and print portraits of famous men. Through May 31.

RAILWAY WORKERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

Employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company voted yesterday to accept a seven cents an hour wage cut.

Nearly 1500 members of 11 local unions of railway men voted. The new schedule cuts the wage scale from 67 to 60 cents an hour, effective June 2. The five-cent differential for operators of one-man cars is retained and these men will receive 65 cents an hour.

Labrador's Secrets Are Bared by Cameras of Airmen

The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER UNKNOWN FALLS AND SYDNEY O. BONNICK

Explorers Discovered, Some 40 Miles Above Fork of Uncharted River With the Hamilton, Another Waterfall Higher Than Niagara Also Divided by an Island Into Two Segments, Robbing It of Much of Its Possible Beauty.

Majestic Grand Falls Area Explored by Airplane Party

Quartet of Daring Aviators Completes Spectacular Expedition Into the Wilds of Labrador and Returns to Civilization

Only a few white men, the hardiest of explorers, have seen the Grand Falls of Labrador, a cataract much greater than that of Niagara. After completing an air survey of this area, four men took their two planes for a "side trip" that never has been taken before. They flew over wilds that knew no map, and were the first to see and photograph the falls from the air. What it is like to be a camera man on an adventure of this kind is told by Mr. Bonnick himself in a series of three articles, of which this is the last.

By SYDNEY O. BONNICK
Aerial Photographer and Explorer

WE HAD finished supper and were leaning back against the trees, enjoying the witchery of the summer night. It was just dark; the moon had come into view above the pines to the south. A broad bank of wriggling silver reflected on the placid water of the lake—the dying embers of our camp fire, just a ruddy glow, cast weird shadows on our bearded faces as we sat in silence listening to the constant roar of that mighty torrent tumbling headlong over the falls . . . two miles away.

It lulled us to sleep that night and was ringing in our ears when we awoke. Crowley and I got the big cabin job ready for the air and took off to have a look at that unknown river, which I had marked on the map the day before. Before I got a chance to explore it, however, I was prevailed upon to make a photographic survey of a wide stretch of land from a point about 15 miles above the falls to one 15 miles below.

This tract covered 25 miles on each side of the Hamilton River and showed the whole drainage system of the Hamilton River watershed, and solved the mystery of where the falls got its water. Thus doth the busy little explorer improve each shining hour, even when he wants to go off on a quest of his own.

Hurry to Get Out

After lunch I took a ride with Brownell in the little plane, and he scared me into such a condition that I was in a hurry to get out, even into a rubber boat. I think those boats are more dangerous than airplanes, but try flying with Jimmy Brownell some time. He had an idea he was going to pull something spectacular, and get a trick picture. We got it, all right, and the picture does not justify the danger involved. We got some close-ups of the head of the falls from just above, whereupon Brownell eased his throttle and side-slipped all the way down the face of the 300-foot plunge like a stunt man going over Niagara in a barrel. I had to stand up and hold the camera over the side against the tearing blast of wind, and before I knew it, Brownell was so close against the whirlpool that the camera went out of focus. The resulting pictures shows the angry waters swishing almost against the plane's wing tip, and the canyon walls resplendent in their coats of many colors, none of which photographed well.

It took me some time to recover from that ride, and by that time it was the next morning. We decided to walk over to the falls and take Hubbard's hand camera for some ground pictures. As we stalked through the woods the roar grew louder and louder, finally producing the same sort of temporary deafness that a squadron of airplane motors does. We could only point things out to each other and nod solemnly. We stood for many long minutes on the very brink, gazing at the awful lash of the shooting stream as it struck submerged rocks. There were rapids above and below the falls. The very air trembled with the force of its roar. It was nature showing off its power—unleashing a little of its force for four bearded men to marvel at.

Tin Can Revealed

A sudden poke in the neck told me of some sudden discovery. There behind me was Hubbard, pointing to a tin can apparently growing out of a forked tree. In a moment we had whisked the can off, disclosing a glass fruit jar with some folded slips of paper. Inside were the names of the white men who had plodded through this wilderness for many weary months to find the fabled falls—dates of their arrival—weather conditions, and the cryptic symbols explorers use to convey meanings.

The bottle had been placed there in 1891, or apparently its ancestor had. This was a glass jar of the sort explorers of today use to carry liquids, but there must have been several others in the past which have been broken from time to time. The names of Cole and Carey, in 1891, were the earliest we could find, followed by several others of some note in the years before the Great War. The last entry carried a touch of irony. It was the name of Varick Frizzell, the young Yale explorer who perished in the Viking disaster while making a motion picture of the Labrador coast line in the spring of 1931.

We added the names of our party, the date, and replaced the tin can cover reverently. It was the only trace of civilization within a 200-mile radius of one of the greatest natural wonders of the world.

The pounding vibrations from the falls were terrific. We decided to return to camp late in the afternoon, having wandered about the upper shores of the river all day.

Plumbing the Lake

It was the following day, the last of our visit, that we made a brief flight to the unknown river, and were surprised again to find another waterfall, also higher than Niagara, some 40 miles above its fork with the larger Hamilton. There was a broad island in midstream at this point which divided this cataract into two small segments, robbing it of much of its possible beauty. We took pictures at various altitudes and returned to gather up our party for the return to the Labrador coast.

Crowley had been plumbing the lake for rocks and knew just about where the worst of them were located. The take-off, therefore, was not so bad as it might have been. The ship was lightened somewhat, so I got a seat and rode back to the Canadian Airways base in solid comfort.

The trip only took two hours, in contrast to the three hours of the up trip. I could not help but compare the flying comfort of this plane with the dog teams and foot trails the other visitors to the falls had used.

Once more we took up the long, hard trail toward home. Again we found ourselves battling with fog—fog—fog all the way down the coast until, 16 days later, we managed to come ashore at the Canadian National Railways Hotel at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, where Crowley and I sank our teeth into the first thick steak and mushrooms we had eaten since we shoved off from Boston.

As an illustration of the homeward trip, we were fog-bound four days at a little fishing town called Batteau, on the lower Labrador coast. The only accommodations we could find were to spread our sleeping bags on the floor of the general store, under the floor of which was a whole season's catch of fish—all kinds, sizes and descriptions, and all a very long time out of water.

It seemed weeks before I could look a fish in the eye, and all the cats in Labrador seemed to follow us around. The feature I like best about aerial photography is the atmosphere—but not around the town of Batteau.

PUBLIC FOREST ACTIVITIES FOR IDLE ADVOCATED

American Association for Inclusion of Plan in National Program

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28—Inclusion of plans for the improvement and development of public forest lands in any national program intended to ameliorate unemployment was urged in a resolution adopted at the concluding session of the American Forestry Association, holding its fifty-seventh annual meeting here yesterday.

A second resolution indorsed the action of the board of directors of the association in recommending that in any reorganization of government departments the activities concerned with agriculture, grazing forestry and wild life preservation be continued in the Department of Agriculture.

How the fish and other aquatic fauna are dependent on the forest as well as the water was shown by Mr. Henry O'Malley, chief of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The activities of the Bureau of Fisheries, he said, as well as those of more than 45 state fisheries and 200 private commercial hatcheries, are dependent upon the maintenance of conditions which will assure the perpetuation of running streams, brimming rivers and permanent lake levels.

"An abundant water supply," Mr. O'Malley said, "inevitably falls back on the basic essential of watershed clothed with trees. The shed run of the Potomac River is correlated with rainfall in the upper waters of the Potomac system hundreds of miles back in the Appalachian Mountains.

Other speakers were: Mr. W. S. Conant of the water resources committee, American Engineering Council; Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mr. Paul G. Redington, chief of the United States Biological Survey.

Mr. George D. Pratt was reelected president of the association.

Bank Law Inquiry Measure Is Signed

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed the resolve providing for a survey by a special commission of the laws relating to trust companies and private banks.

Other measures signed by the Governor were those providing that the Commissioner of Civil Service be granted discretionary powers in connection with applications from persons who have resigned or been dismissed from service, that dependants of investigators and examiners of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, killed in the performance of duty, be compensated, that a shed be erected over the extension of the state pier in New Bedford at a cost of $7000, and that a public golf course be constructed in Highland Park, Salem.

The Senate voted yesterday to postpone until next Tuesday consideration of the bill authorizing the purchase of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway branch between Revere and Boston by the Boston Elevated Railway.

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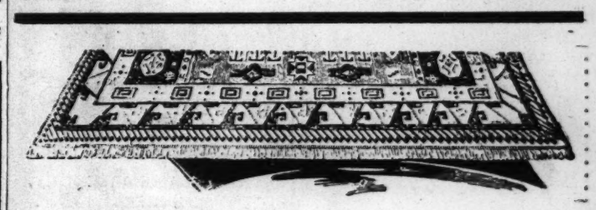

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Swagger topcoats for Summer in white diagonal woolens starting at 17.00
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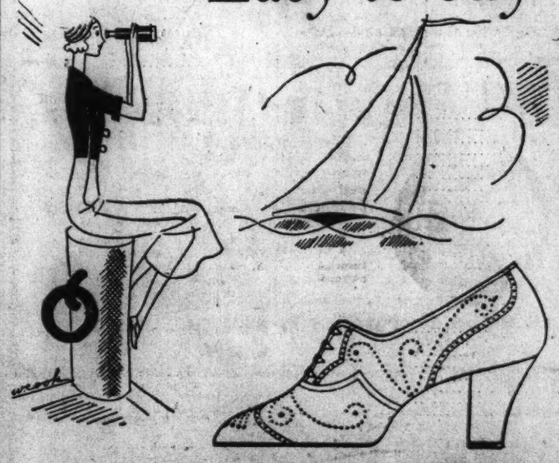

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AMERICANS IN GOOD POSITIONS

Best Golfers Appear Among Leaders in British Qualification Round

SAUNTON, Eng., May 28 (AP)—The second 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the British women's golf championship began today in a steady downpour making miserable playing conditions.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, the first American out this morning, and the others in the big field had prepared for the ordeal with oilskins, changes of clothes and shoes, and towels for wiping clubshafts.

Two of the lesser members of the American contingent of 12 scratched today, Virginia Holzderber of Baltimore and Mrs. William M. Ferris Jr., of Newton, Mass. Both used up far too many strokes in the opening round yesterday to have much chance of qualifying, Mrs. Ferris posting a 96 and Miss Holzderber 102.

Mrs. Vare posted an 88 for today's 18 holes, giving her a total of 168, which assured her of a place in the first match play round Monday. Mrs. Vare's score was considered good under the miserable conditions that prevailed for the second round.

Mme. J. Rene Lacoste, the former Simone Thion de la Chaume, who had finished second with a 75 in the first round yesterday, found the weather a terrific handicap and also needed 88 strokes for her second round. Her 36-hole total of 163 also easily qualified her for match play.

As Mrs. Vare and Mme. Lacoste completed their rounds the rain stopped, and there were prospects of better weather the rest of the day.

Maureen Orcutt, international star from Englewood, N. J., again led the field of qualifiers, posting a 78 for her second round for a 36-hole total of 151.

Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, who had scored a 77 yesterday, added a steady 81 today for a 36-hole aggregate of 158. Wanda Morgan, one of the chief British hopes, also scored an 81 for a total of 164.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, another of the America stalwarts, took two 43's for an 86-hole total of 174 and almost a sure place in the list of 64 qualifiers.

Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, Detroit player, was just on the border line with a 52—44—96 today for a two-day total of 180. Mrs. Higbie sank a 10-yard putt on the eighteenth green for what may prove to be just the necessary qualifying stroke.

Diana Fishwick, British champion in 1930, added an 81 to her 87 of yesterday for a safe qualifying score of 168.

Helen L. Hicks, United States champion, came in through the rain with a 44-42—86 for a 36-hole score of 174, rather close to the probable qualifying border line.

Enid Wilson, depending champion, came in with a 75 for a 36-hole total of 154.

Ruth Batchelder, of Boston, took another 93 today for a total of 196 and did not turn in her card, conceding herself too high a score for a qualifying place.

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney posted an 81 for her second round and a 36-hole total of 159, a sure qualifying score.

Other leading scores of English and Australian women included: Molly Gourley, 83—86—169; Diana Plumpton, 79—80—159; Kathleen Garnham, 87—84—171; Doris Park, 87—91—178; Susie Tulhurst of Australia, 83—85—168; Dorothy Pim, 80—86—166; Allan MacBeth, 81—89—170; Joy Win, 88—95—183; Beryl Brown, 86—81—167; Lulu Esmond, 92—89—181, and Cecily Lascelles of Melbourne, 93—93—186.

STARS OPPOSE SHORT SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 28 (AP)—The plan restricting Yale's varsity football program to five games, and confining practice to the normal season was assailed today by Albert J. Booth, Edward Rotan 2d and John S. Wilbur, members of the 1931 eleven, in a statement published in the Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication. The trio charged that the report of the survey committee which outlined Yale's new athletic policy "did not take into account undergraduate opinion," and urged "that university football be permitted to retain its present wholesome status." The News, too, joined in criticizing the drastic curtailment in the university's athletic program.

UNITED STATES PLAYERS LEAD

Spring Surprise on Australian Players in Davis Cup Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., May 28—The lawn tennis stars of the United States sprang a surprise on the representatives of Australia in the final-round tie of the Davis Cup American zone play, at the Philadelphia Country Club, at Bala, yesterday afternoon. Francis X. Shields, No. 2 of the singles pair, simply swamped H. O. Hopman of Victoria, who holds a similar position with the visitors from the Antipodes in the first match, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, and only the intervention of a hard shower and the noise of the spectators departing, to avoid it, prevented what seemed a certain victory for H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national champion, over Jack Crawford of New South Wales, the Anzac ace. Vines was leading at 2 sets to 1 and 3—0 when the stampede began, and his game suffered, so that Crawford managed to get three games before play halted.

This match will be completed and the doubles match, in which John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison will oppose Crawford and Hopman, will be played this afternoon. Vines encounters Hopman and Shields opposes Crawford on Monday in the final pair of singles matches.

From the end of the sixth game of the first set, there was not the slightest doubt of the superiority of Shields over Hopman. The tall New York youth had a slight difficulty in hitting his stride at the start, with the well-placed slices of Hopman for his backhand returning into the net with great regularity. But after the Australian was leading at 4—2, Shields began to shoot for the edges of the court with great accuracy, instead of trading drives with Hopman, and the latter dropped nine games in a row, with only 17 points to his credit in the procession, to lose the first set 4—6 and trail at 0—5 in the second. He managed to get three more games during the balance of the match, chiefly with the aid of his service; but his play was far from the skill expected. The entire match required only 51 minutes.

Much had been said beforehand as to the inability of the United States champion to raise his game to the heights which gave him the title last year, but this was disproved at once by Vines, whose uncanny skill in placing his shots deep off both his forehand and backhand, and of utilizing his second service with even more craft than his first, was never better shown than in the first two sets, in which he won every one of his service games, until the sixth game of the second set, and broke through on Crawford four times as well. The scores were 6—2, 6—4.

Crawford was the better in long rallies, and this told on the endurance of Vines; but when it came to slashing service and working the Australian out of position with its aid, Vines was supreme.

Crawford is great in his court-covering ability, and many times what was apparently a sure placement by Vines, was sent back; but Vines simply went on with the play, and usually took the game.

The American broke through on the service of Crawford in each of the first games of the sets, and then held the advantage with skill for the balance of the sets. In the third set, however, he weakened in endurance, and though he held his own service after trailing at 3—0 he was unable to raise his game to its height in time to tie up the score, and finally dropped another service game for the set.

But when they came back for the fourth set, after the customary rest, Vines settled down to end the struggle, and with two aces and five placements took the first three games with the loss of only 4 points. At that point threatening clouds made the spectators restless, and the noise apparently threw the champion off his game, and he dropped two service games as well as slipping on Crawford's service.

At the end of the sixth game, the departure of the spectators caused a cessation of play, and after five minutes of waiting on the court, the rain appeared and the play was suspended, with the score at 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, and 3—3, in favor of Vines.

Paul Waner Tops National Hitters

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The National League developed a brand new batting leader last week, while Jimmie Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics continued to set a fast pace for the American League sluggers and hung on to nearly every hitting prize the junior circuit had to offer.

Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates lifted his mark to .406 yesterday to lead in the National by a margin of 16 points over Chick Hafey of Cincinnati, the former leader.

Foxx had his ups and downs through the week, but today he still had the highest average of any regular in the majors, .446. The only other regular who was hitting above .400 was Tony Lazzeri of the New York Yankees, who gained a .409 mark, then had to drop out of action because of a mishap. He held second place in the American League.

Not only did Foxx top the percentage column, but he led the majors on home runs, hits, and runs batted in and was first in scoring in his own league. He was credited with 15 homers in his 58 hits, had scored 38 times and had driven home 58 of his team mates.

Chuck Klein of the Phillies had 46 runs and seven triples to lead both leagues in those two departments, had stolen seven bases, second by one theft to Frank Frisch of the Cardinals, but tying the American League leaders, Chapman of New York and Blue of Chicago. Klein also was tied for second in his league with 38 runs batted in and 10 home runs.

Other leading performers with the bat were: Hits—Hurst and Whitney, Phillies, 41; doubles—Paul Waner, Pirates, 24; Red Worthington, Braves, 16, Blue, White Sox, and Campbell, Browns, 12; triples—Herman, Reds, and Myer, Senators, 6; home runs—Ruth, Yankees, and Collins, Cardinals, 11; runs batted in—Hurst, Phillies, 41.

Outside of the two leaders in each league, few batters had averages far above .350. To complete the first 10 regulars in the American League there were: Dickey, Yankees, .358; Levey, Browns, and Cochrane, Athletics, .336; Reynolds, Senators .331; Burns, Browns, .325; Combs, Yankees, .323; Jolley, Red Sox, .320; and Goslin, Browns, .310.

The National Leaguers were: Hurst, Phillies, .361; Whitney, Phillies, .352; Critz, Giants, .349; Collins, Cardinals, .347; Stephenson, Cubs, .346; Ott, Giants, .341; Klein, Phillies, .337; and Terry, Giants, .333.

Of the regular pitchers, only Huck Betts of the Boston Braves had a record clear of defeats. He was credited with five straight victories. Two New York boxmen, Vernon Gomez and George Pipgras, had the best American League records. Gomez had won seven games and Pipgras five, each taking one defeat. Steve Swetonic of Pittsburgh was second in the National League with four victories and one defeat.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	24	13	.649
Boston	22	14	.611
Cincinnati	21	21	.500
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471
St. Louis	17	20	.459
Brooklyn	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	17	22	.436
New York	14	19	.424

RESULTS MAY 27

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	x	6	11	2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	12	1

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Kolp, Benton, Rixey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Pirman. Time—1h. 57m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	x	8	15	0
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	10	1

Batteries—Holley, Berly and Davis; Brandt, Mangum and Spohrer, Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Holley. Losing pitcher—Brandt. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—2h. 6m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	x	8	13	1
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	14	1

Batteries—French and Grace; Haines, Carleton and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Moran and Magerkuth. Time—1h. 42m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	12	0
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Schumacher, Bell, Mitchell and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Donnelly, Barr and Rigler. Time—2h. 10m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	9	.735
Washington	22	14	.611
Detroit	20	15	.571
Philadelphia	19	16	.543
Cleveland	20	18	.526
St. Louis	18	20	.474
Chicago	13	23	.361
Boston	6	28	.176

RESULTS MAY 27

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	x	7	10	2
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	5	11	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth; Lyons, Faber, McKain and Grube. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Dinneen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 59m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	—	6	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	3	5	1

Batteries—Brown and Sewell; Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell, Bengough. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Owens and McGowan. Time—1h. 52m.

MISS WILLIAMS WINS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Miss Frances Williams of the St. David's Golf Club yesterday won the women's Philadelphia golf championship by defeating Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, 4 and 3, in the final round. Mrs. Vanderbeck, who was national champion in 1915, won the Philadelphia title 11 years ago.

BOSTON ELECTS TROY

Mark A. Troy '33 of Melrose has been elected captain of the Boston College golf team for next year.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	25	15	.625
Baltimore	24	15	.615
Montreal	25	16	.610
Newark	23	15	.605
Rochester	21	18	.538
Toronto	14	22	.389
Jersey City	15	26	.366
Reading	8	28	.222

RESULTS MAY 27

Jersey City 9, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 4.
Newark at Reading (postponed).
Toronto at Montreal (postponed).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	30	21	.588
Hollywood	31	22	.585
Portland	29	24	.547
San Francisco	27	25	.519
Sacramento	26	27	.491
Oakland	24	28	.462
Seattle	23	30	.434
Missions	20	33	.377

RESULTS MAY 27

Missions 8, San Francisco 3.
Portland 4, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 6, Oakland 4.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Union 13, C. C. N. Y. 3.

RAIN HINDERS ORANGE PLAY

Fitch Defeats McCauliff and Dave Jones Downs Dr. Fischer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNTAIN STATION, N. J., May 28—Rain interrupted proceedings in the annual men's invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, with only four matches completed.

Manuel Alonso, the last of the seeded players to appear, played his second-round match before the deluge spoiled the courts, defeating C. E. Stanley Bellows of Summit, 6—2, 6—2, without undue exertion.

One of the three remaining results furnished a surprise, when a former Texas player, Samuel A. Fitch, now living at Forest Hills, eliminated Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, seeded fourth on the list, to enter the fourth round. The score was 6—3, 7—5.

David N. Jones of Columbia disposed of the former intercollegiate champion Dr. Carl H. Fischer of Woodbury, N. J., in another third-round match, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

The only other match completed was won by Edward T. Herndon, a former Princeton star, with an easy victory over Huntington Hartford of Newport, 6—3, 6—3.

ORANGE INVITATION MEN'S LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Second Round

E. T. Herndon, New York, defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport, 6—3, 6—3.
Manuel Alonso, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated C. E. S. Bellows, Summit, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

Samuel A. Fitch, Forest Hills, defeated E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 6—3, 7—5.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

English Cricket Has Day of Rest

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Led 1st inn's	Beh'd on 1st	Ab'nd'd with 1st In'gs	With't R'g's	Pts
Lancashire	3	0	2	0	2	63	
Kent	3	0	2	1	1	55	
Sussex	2	0	1	1	1	42	
Derbyshire	2	1	1	0	1	39	
Middlesex	1	0	2	2	0	31	
Nott'ghamshr	1	0	2	0	1	29	
Surrey	0	0	3	1	2	26	
North pt'nshr	1	2	0	2	1	25	
Somersetshr	1	1	0	2	1	25	
Gloucestershr	1	1	1	0	1	24	
Yorkshire	1	1	0	0	2	23	
Leicestershire	1	3	0	0	1	19	
Worcestershr	0	2	0	2	3	18	
Warwickshire	0	1	1	2	1	15	
Glamorg'nshr	0	2	1	1	1	12	
Essex	0	1	0	0	3	10	
Hampshire	0	2	0	1	1	7	

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 28—English summer of more than usual severity is playing havoc with first-class cricket, which yesterday was completely and utterly washed out by heavy rain in all parts of the country. This dismal state of affairs came as a specially bitter disappointment to the fans because the previous day there had been a full uninterrupted program of cricket everywhere for the first time since April 30.

Cricket lovers are a race of people with a great fondness for "records" and statistical phenomena generally and they may be cheered to learn that yesterday was the only day either this season or last when no play was possible anywhere.

Surveying the Thursday night scores, there seems good reason to believe that interference by the weather cheated Middlesex out of a victory over Northamptonshire at Lord's Ground, for the visitors, leading by a mere half a dozen runs, had only three wickets to fall in their second innings, while Middlesex had still to bat a second time. This illustrates the difficulty of finding some system of awarding points in the county championship to do justice in all circumstances.

It was beyond imagination that Northamptonshire could have avoided defeat if play had been continued yesterday, and Middlesex therefore thoroughly merited 15 points in the standing given for a win. As play was impossible yesterday, Middlesex receives only five for a lead on the first innings and Northamptonshire gets three. A big feature of play was a century by a well-known amateur, Nigel Haig of Middlesex. He collected 109 and the next best effort on his side was by H. W. Lee with 61. Altogether Middlesex totaled 336 against 161 and 187 for 7 wickets, chief scores for the visitors being 37 and 60 by J. E. Timms, 22 and 30 by A. H. Bakewell, 53 and 3 by Al Cox.

Lancashire increased the distance between itself and the runnerup in the standing, Kent, gaining a first-innings lead over Glamorganshire. The Welshmen batted first for 166 and Lancashire improved upon this by 26. Glamorganshire's second attempt was less successful than the first and produced only 114 for 9 wickets. The leading individual contributions were 53 by J. S. Iddon, Lancashire, 52 and 36 by A. H. Dyson, Glamorganshire.

Twice this week Warwickshire had the distressing experience of being led by just one run on the first innings of an uncompleted match. The first time was against Glamorganshire, the second against Surrey. The first innings scores at Oval were 268 and 267, and when stumps were drawn Thursday night Surrey had put together 101 for four wickets in the second knock. This season veteran players have had a big share of the limelight, and none more so than J. B. Hobbs, Surrey's famous batsman. This man ranks as one of the three greatest cricketers ever known—W. G. Grace and Donald Bradman are the other two—and he goes merrily on year after year almost without diminution in his scoring skill. Against Warwickshire he hit 74. T. F. Shepherd, another Surrey man, distinguished himself by getting 97 and 60, not out, while the biggest item for the visitors was 52 by L. A. Bates.

One of the counties hardest hit financially by the dire weather conditions is Derbyshire, which had five blank days out of the last six scheduled for play. The team scores at Ilkeston were: Derbyshire 116, Kent 114, top scorers being J. H. Smith, Derbyshire, and A. M. Crawley, Kent, 38 and 29, respectively.

At Oxford the varsity side opposed Gloucestershire and at the end of the second day had scored 139 against 196 and 280. Here the best batting performances were 57 by R. J. Stephens for the county and 24 by F. G. H. Chalk for the varsity team.

South American cricketers, whose program has been badly cut into by rain, were able to get through only half of their two-day match against the Richmond Club. They scored 221 against 141 for eight wickets.

DEFOREST LEADS FOR GOLF TITLE

MUIRFIELD, Scot., May 28 (AP)—John DeForest, 25-year-old London golfer, led Eric W. Fiddian, his 22-year-old opponent, 4 up at the end of the first 18 holes of their 36-hole final match today for the British amateur golf championship.

DeForest, a finalist last year against Eric Martin-Smith, had things all his own way on the first nine, and led by six holes at the turn. Fiddian did not win a hole until the twelfth, when he was 7 down. He won two of the next six holes to cut the lead to 4.

DeForest won his way to the finals yesterday by defeating Lionel O. Munn, Irish veteran, 1 up in 21 holes in their semifinal match.

Fiddian joined DeForest in the finals with a 2-up victory over E. A. McRuvie, last remaining Walker Cup player in the championship.

The two lads in their early twenties did more than win places in the final round of the championship, for their performances so impressed members of the selection committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club that it was announced last night that they would be given the last two places on the British Walker Cup team, which meets the United States squad at Brookline, Mass., late this summer.

BARONESS LEVI AND MRS. HAWK ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 28—Baroness Levi, a finalist in the singles, won her way to the final round of the women's doubles in the eastern clay court women's tennis championship at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday, as well, when with Mrs. Philip B. Hawk as her partner, the former Italian star defeated Miss Helen Germaine and Mrs. Ly Cremonim, in the second semifinal match, by a score of 6—2, 6—3.

She will be opposed by Miss Norma Taubele, the New York Tennis Club star, in both the singles and doubles this afternoon, with Miss Alice C. Francis of the home club, playing with Miss Taubele in the doubles. The summary:

WOMEN'S CLAY COURT EASTERN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, defeated Miss Helen Germaine and Mrs. Ly Cremonim, 6—2, 6—3.

MISS PARKER VS. MISS GOTTLIEB

PURCHASE, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Miss Martha Parker of Westchester Hills and Miss Beatrice Gottlieb of Lakeville meet here for the Metropolitan District women's golf championship and honors favored the Westchester girl, winner of the title two years ago. The finalists will play 36 holes for the championship. Miss Parker defeated Miss Charlotte Glutting, Baltusrol, 1 up, 19 holes, yesterday, while Miss Gottlieb scored a 1 up victory over Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks.

COLLINS ELECTED CAPTAIN

WORCESTER, Mass., May 28 (AP)—James Collins '33 of Norwood, Mass., was elected captain of next year's golf team at Holy Cross yesterday. The Crusaders closed their season yesterday with a 6-to-3 victory over Boston College.

AMERICANS WIN WOMEN'S TITLE

French Tennis Doubles Taken by Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan

AUTEUIL, France, May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan today regained for the United States the women's doubles title of the French hard-court tennis championships, defeating Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall of England, 6—1, 6—3 in the final match. Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan, American living in London, won the doubles championship in 1930, but Mrs. Moody did not go abroad to help defend it in 1931. Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Nuthall were the defending titlists.

Mrs. Moody also is seeking to regain the singles title she had won three times but did not defend last year.

The Americans were almost invincible against the English team, the only break in the first set coming when Miss Ryan dropped her service. After that lapse Mrs. Moody and her partner never gave the English girls another chance in the first set, the last four games going with the loss of only one point in each.

The British team players went ahead for the first time when they won the first game of the second set on Miss Nutall's service, but Mrs. Moody evened the score, then they broke Mrs. Whittingstall's service and were never headed.

Mrs. Moody was going at top speed and was well supported by Miss Ryan.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., United States 1931 champion of Wimbledon and second seeded star in men's singles, easily defeated the Frenchman, Marcel Combemale, in the first round of title play today, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, Davis Cup doubles team, entered the finals with a 6—3, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3 victory over Fred J. Perry and J. S. Oliff, probable English Davis Cup doubles combination, in the semifinals of men's doubles.

Mrs. Moody yesterday paired with young Sidney Wood to advance to the semifinals of the mixed doubles. They defeated Ida Adamoff and Christian Boussus of France, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Ryan also advanced in mixed play, pairing with the veteran French star, Jacques Brugnon, to defeat Mlle. Collette Payot and F. M. B. Fischer 6—3, 6—4 in a third-round match.

Wood and Gregory S. Mangin, his American partner, were put out of the tournament in the quarterfinals of the men's doubles by the fine young French team of Boussus and Marcel Bernard. Concentrating their fire on Mangin, who erred frequently, the Frenchmen ran out the match in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Play also started in women's singles with Mrs. Helen M. Jacobs and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke getting easily past the first round. Miss Jacobs defeated Andree Freville of France, 6—0, 6—2, and Mrs. Burke won from Jeanne Gallery 6—3, 6—4.

KLAUER NAMED TRACK CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 28—Frederick J. Klauer Jr. '33 of Newtonville, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colgate University track team for next year. Five men have also been named to represent Colgate in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. championship meet at Los Angeles, July 1 and 2. They are Richard L. Lacey '32, 100, 200 and 440-yard dashes; Horace B. Whitney 532, 220 and 440-yard dashes; Henry O. Wakeman '32, 120 and 220-yard hurdles; George Werntz '33, javelin throw and Robert B. Newell '33, 880-yard run.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Holy Cross 6, Boston College 3.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Harvard 658, Boston College 614.

JAPANESE HOLD OLYMPIC TRIALS

TOKYO, May 28 (AP)—Five hundred and thirty men and 140 women today began two days of trials to select Japan's track and field representatives to the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

Chuhei Nambu, holder of the unofficial world's record of 26ft. 2½in. for the broad jump, did 24ft. 4⅝in. in his specialty and Shuhei Nishida pole vaulted 13ft. 1½in. for the best performances in the field.

Masamichi Kitamoto ran the 10,000 meters in 31m. 33 3-5s., almost 1½ minutes slower than Paavo Nurmi's world mark of 30m. 6 1-5s.

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Washington 5, Oregon 1.
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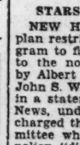

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Enemy of Bad Causes

Carl Schurz, Reformer (1829-1906), by Claude Moore Fuess. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.75.

THE life of Carl Schurz from the day when, as a convicted revolutionist in Germany, facing a serious penalty, he fled through a sewer and escaped to neutral territory, to the time when Bismarck said of him, "As a German I am proud of Carl Schurz," is at once a tribute to a great intellect and an amazing evidence of the opportunities which the United States has given to exiles from foreign lands.

It is fair to say that Schurz never was forced to endure the privations through which so many foreign-born Americans have worked their way up to positons of influence and of comfort. His own people in Germany were possessed of comfortable means, and his marriage was with one who came from a prosperous family. For months after his arrival in America, he engaged in no form of productive labor, but traveled widely, familiarizing himself with the country, and making acquaintance with its language and some of its more prominent public men. Arriving in 1852, he is described as studying English for six months; as going to Washington with a hope of becoming associated with the Franklin Pierce Administration, and in 1853 as actually thinking that he might become a member of the Congress if he should settle in one of the western states. At that time the middle West was strongly German in population, and the trip which Schurz made through Missouri, Wisconsin and Illinois was almost like a return to his native land. In 1855 he took his wife to Wisconsin, settling there, and buying real estate, all from the mysterous proceeds of an unidentified industry, and on his return we find for the first time his biographer describing him as entering upon business, the occupation being that ancient one so often followed by the man who is feeling about for something to do—"real estate and insurance."

Political Beginnings

Although he was not destined to remain long in Wisconsin, it was a singular stroke of good fortune, or perhaps of judgment, that led Schurz to begin his serious life in the United States in that community, for it was strongly German and in 1856, when the newly established Republican Party nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency on an anti-slavery platform, Schurz found his old revolutionary convictions meeting the needs of the moment, and his command of the German tongue invaluabale to one who desired to make an entrance upon American politics. He spoke all through the State in German, and Wisconsin was one of the few states carried by Fremont. The political reputation he then made led to his employment as editor of a German paper in Watertown, and the prestige thus gained resulted in his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor the next year, just seven years after he had arrived in the United States. He was beaten by a narrow majority, while the rest of his ticket pulled through. Thereafter he earned his living alternately by lecturing and editing German language newspapers.

In 1860, as a delegate at large to the national convention, he entered the hall pledged to Seward, but emerged a determined supporter of Abraham Lincoln. His activities in the campaign that year resulted in his appointment as Minister to Spain, a rather extraordinary appointment since he was still so closely allied with the German-American electorate in the United States that it was like sending a Teuton to the Spanish Court. Before sailing for his post, he raised several squadrons of cavalry for the northern army and narrowly escaped being withheld from Spain to become a brigadier-general. That military post, however, did ultimately come to him when after brief service at Madrid he came home insisting that "the true place for a young and able-bodied man was in the field, and not in an easy chair."

Military Service

His biographer passes over with prudent restraint the military service of General Schurz. Patriotic and devoted as he was, he was hardly a brilliant example of military genius. Perhaps that was due to the difficulty of finding a command which gave full opportunity for his genius; more probably it was que to the fact that his mentality was essentially political rather than militaristic. At any rate, it is indubitable that it is rather as a politician and a journalist than as a military man that Schurz will be remembered—if indeed he is destined to be remembered long. For out of this interesting biography, covering a period of the utmost importance in the development of the United States, and telling the story of a man of extraordinary qualities, the reader emerges with a sort of questioning feeling as to whether indeed any enduring fame awaits the hero.

Schurz was a good man. As one reads this biography and contemplates the political problems with which he was confronted, and turns to its closing pages and studies the summary of his political actions, one sees that he invariably took the right, the patriotic, the ethical side of every question. But if one is to measure success by the extent of material advantage or political advancement gained, Mr. Schurz did not go very far. A lecturer; an editor, as a rule not of papers of the most powerful sort; a man whose highest official stations were the post of Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of Harrison—a post which he filled with credit but not with any particular glory and a term as United States Senator, Mr. Schurz went through life serving his adopted country most usefully in private station. He was president of the National Civil Service Reform League, and did much to advance that reform in the United States. His brief senatorial career did not identify him with any notable legislation, and left him at the end the supporter of the hopeless presidential candidacy of Horace Greeley. As new issues came up he became a vigorous supporter of McKinley and the gold standard, and later of Bryan and anti-imperialism. In the truest sense he was a man who put ideals before party and perhaps in a party-ridden nation that may be the reason why no greater political honors were ever attained by him. Possibly as fair a summary of his career as could be put in a few words was that of Bliss Perry, who said:

"For more than 50 years there was hardly a bad cause in our political life which did not have reason to fear this German-born master of English speech." WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The First Complete Milton

The Works of John Milton. Six volumes. New York: Columbia University Press.

IT IS a remarkable fact that never before has a complete edition of Milton's works been brought out, though exactly 300 years have elapsed since his first published poem, the epitaph "On Shakespear," was printed in the second folio edition of Shakespeare's works. During the intervening time his reputation has undergone many vicissitudes, and criticism of him has ranged all the way from Dr. Johnson's praise of the poet and indignation with the man to the ultraromantic deprecation of the artist and glorification of the rebel. In recent years the latter point of view, in modified form, has tended to prevail—partly, no doubt, as a revolt from the pedantic scholarship which has done its worst to make us see his poetry as the product of an imitative and overlabored genius, and from the criticism which has stressed his "grand style" at the expense of his grand meaning.

The publication of this monumental edition of his works should prove an incentive to a general reconsideration of Milton's importance to us. The thought has been advanced that he offers a way of escape from the undue subjectivism of poetry today, and out of the uproar caused by the New Humanists a year or two ago has emerged among certain young intellectuals a vague trend that may develop into a "Back to Milton" movement somewhat analogous to the older "Back to Bach" movement in music. Then, instead of explaining "Paradise Lost" by the personal traits revealed in the pamphlets on divorce and the "Areopagitica," we may read the polemical writings with a new comprehension in the light of the ethical bases on which the two great epics are reared. However that may be, a reading of the less familiar prose works here gathered together emphasizes the necessity of a knowledge of the entire range of the man if we would judge the value of his tenets brought down from an imaginative sublime level to that of practical issues.

No pains have been spared to make this edition an outstanding example of American scholarship. The text has been based wherever possible on the last editions published in Milton's lifetime, and for the sake of consistency the text chosen has been followed scrupulously even where other editions give a preferable reading. This brings about some interesting—though, from the layman's point of view, not very important—variations, notably in the minor poems, which are based on the edition of 1673 instead of the commonly accepted edition of 1645. A comparison of the prose texts with those of the standard edition in the libraries reveals a surprising corruptness in the latter, for which reason the uniform reliability of the editing throughout this edition is doubly welcome. The notes are confined to bibliographical information and variant readings.

Among the most noteworthy features of the edition are the excellent translations of the Latin, Greek and Italian poems. In point of accuracy combined with a high degree of poetic imagery they are undoubtedly the best prose translations yet made, and may well make clear to the reader who is not a classical scholar, even better than do the verse translations of Cowper, Strutt and Masson, the peculiar power of those poems which won Milton an international acclaim in his own day.

For scholars this is likely to remain for a long time the definitive edition of Milton. To the general reader interested in owning Milton in a distinguished format, with a clear, complete, authentic text free from the pedantry of footnotes, the edition may also be heartily recommended. R. P.

The Christian Science Monitor

"Quaking Aspens," One of a Portfolio of 17 Block Prints by William S. Rice, Published by the Bruce Publishing Company, New York.

Anatole France in Focus

Anatole France: The Mind and the Man, by Lewis Piaget Shanks. New York: Harper. $2.50.

IT IS now possible, as it was not a few years ago when we were in the midst of a flood of reminiscence and gossip and commentary, to take a dispassionate view of the character and career of Anatole France; and it is fitting therefore that Mr. Shanks has chosen this time to revise the biography of the French author which he first published in 1919. So thoroughly has the book been revised in the light of much information not available 13 years ago that it may really be said to be a new book. The general plan remains the same, a study of the man and his writings, set against the background of his career.

Mr. Shanks possesses a sense of humor, a quality much needed by those who would essay to estimate France's achievement. He does not minimize the influence of Mme. de Caillavet upon Maitre Anatole; he admits cheerfully that not only did she often drive him to his desk and collect material for him but that actually she was responsible for various articles and critiques to which he attached his signature; but he knows that though Mme. de Caillavet may have "made" Anatole France, she could not have accomplished what she did had there not been the raw stuff of genius to work upon. That the stuff was indeed "raw," that she shaped him into something that was socially presentable, that she had him elected to the French Academy, that without her inspiration and driving force his achievement would have been much less impressive, is true. Nevertheless, he and not she was the author of "Thais" and the "Contemporary History" and "The Gods Are Athirst" and all the rest that counts. She helped to make him memorable, whereas lacking him she would not be kept in memory at all.

All this should be accepted, and is accepted by Mr. Shanks, as piquant fact, not as a theme for moral indignation. Mr. Shanks preserves his sense of humor and of proportion. He has understanding of, and sympathy with, "the Latin genius" of which Anatole France was in exquisite flowering. Whether the flower will fade, only the future can tell; but any rate it has survived the withering diatribes of the immediately posthumous years and it bids fair to survive so long as grace and wit and beauty and irony and pity attract readers.

Mr. Shanks presents to us a convincing portrait of a human being, with foibles that are not unattractive if not taken too seriously, and with magnificent powers that outweigh the defects. He traces the course of this man's life through the mazes of his undulating thoughts and emotions: the dreamer, the reformer, the socialist, the pacifist, the satirist, the ironist. He shows how closely this artist, who, it might be fancied, lived in an ivory tower of esthetic isolation, was actually bound to the ideas and issues of his day. Particularly commendable are the pages on the Dreyfus case and its connection with the Bergeret books, and those subsequent pages which show France's irony used as a weapon in his anticlerical and antimilitarist campaigns. In the account of the later years full use has been made of the great mass of reminiscence and anecdotes published by France's secretary and by other friends; and Mr. Shanks has wisely taken these recollections with a grain of salt.

France's books themselves are not forgotten; in fact, they are everywhere kept in the foreground, for Mr. Shanks is primarily a critic and is a biographer only to the extent that knowledge of France's life is requisite for the understanding of his writings. More, we think, might have been done with the subject of the sources of the novels and romances, satires and short stories; for in the case of a literary artist steeped, as was France, in the literature of past ages, an artist, too, whose work is frequently a mosaic or patchwork of material handed down to him and wonderfully transmuted and refurbished, the study of sources is a fascinating one.

S. C. C.

Shakespearean Symbolism

The Imperial Theme: Further interpretations of Shakespeare's Tragedies, including the Roman Plays, by G. Wilson Knight. Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford. 12s. 6d.

PROF. WILSON KNIGHT has won for himself early distinction among Shakespearean scholars by his essays entitled "Myth and Miracle" and "The Wheel of Fire," the latter containing the best written and most illuminating commentary upon "King Lear" that has yet come to my notice. To these volumes is now added a third, "The Imperial Theme," a study which provides further proof of Professor Knight's knowledge of and love for the Shakespearean texts, as also of his subtlety, and occasional profundity, as a thinker.

An Original Approach

The author's method of approach is peculiarly original. Professor Knight considers the plays imaginatively, almost as abstractions conjured out of the void, and comprising a complex, cunningly patterned "interplay of 'values,' pictorial images and persons," considered without regard either to the personal identity of the dramatist, or to the circumstances which brought the plays into being, or to the life and history of Shakespeare's day, or to the literary sources of the plays. He is concerned rather with an examination of imaginative force-values, with such "vitalized imagery" as is represented by the symbolic use of "music" and "tempests" for producing respectively atmospheres of concord and discord. "Their interplay," writes the author, "is the axis of the Shakespearean world."

Now all this is enlightening, and valuable in its degree; and it is indisputable that Shakespeare, though perhaps more unconsciously than Mr. Knight would have us believe, did thus pattern and contrast the "fire" and "world-glory" symbolism of "Julius Cæsar," the "light-in-darkness" motives of "Macbeth," and the music themes of "Twelfth Night"; but it seems indisputable too that many of the points made are almost equally valid for the sources from which Shakespeare drew—North's "Plutarch," for example, and that volume of popular philosophy, "Cardanus Comfort," which unquestionably informed Hamlet's soliloquies.

The fact is that while Professor Knight's interpretations are valid for himself, and for those who think with him, they can have no more than relative value to that increasing school of Shakespearean thought which regards the plays as fully comprehensible only in the light of contemporary history, and topical allusion. Failure thus to correlate his studies inevitably leads Mr. Knight into mistakes, as when he describes as "quite meaningless" the chaotic incongruities of the caldron ingredients in "Macbeth"; whereas that weird catalogue is, to me, intensely meaningful, as being drawn, in part verbatim, from the first section, "Les Misères," of that famous Huguenot poem, "Les Tragiques," written in 1577 by d'Aubigné, who was Ecuyer to Henry of Navarre, and picturing the horrors of France during the Wars of Religion which preceded and followed the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Religious Aspects

Neither "Shakespeare" nor the "Bussy" plays of his rival Chapman can be properly understood, apart from their relation to the vital religious controversies of the day; and, in this connection, it is interesting to find Professor Knight's work leading him directly to facts which, for want of historical background, he cannot topically explain. He fully realizes, for instance, that in "Measure for Measure" Christian ethics are carefully examined; but he has not perceived that "Measure for Measure" is the direct dramatic outcome of that bitter politico-religious feud between Protestant Lord Oxford and the Roman Catholic Howard-Arundel group which, in 1581, sent "Shakespeare" to the Tower, wherein, probably, the play was conceived if not actually written.

Until this broader outlook be achieved, Professor Knight cannot, in my judgment, be regarded as the complete Shakespearean interpreter; but, nevertheless, readers will find "The Imperial Theme" to be packed with illuminating ideas, and with thought that is always lucid, sometimes profound and often eloquently forcible in expression. I would, however, earnestly submit to Mr. Knight that some connection of the dramatist with the personalities and events of his own age need not prevent an interpretation that will, at the same time, "focus the poet's pattern."

PERCY ALLEN

The Romantic Movement

Nineteenth Century Painting, by John Rothenstein. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d. net.

PERHAPS we are still too near the nineteenth century to attempt any final valuation of its aims and achievements, and since the subject even of its art is so vast, Dr. John Rothensfein was wise to limit his inquiry to one aspect. That aspect, indicated by his sub-title—"A Study in Conflict"—is the Romantic movement and its developments, considered as the outstanding event in nineteenth century painting. Limiting his view to France and England, and to only a few masters in these two countries, Dr. Rothenstein presents the story of the century's art as a conflict between Classical and Romantic ideals.

With patient analysis the author explains that classicists and romanticists in art stand for two mutually incompatible worlds of feeling.

"The classical painter," he writes, "being objective in his view of life, must needs favor the clearest possible means of expression, namely outline. The romantic, on the other hand, having a subjective vision, is therefore concerned primarily with the emotions which the contemplation of his subject inspires in him; and emotions, being less exactly definable than things objectively conceived, require for their expression media less precise than line, but with greater potentiality for suggestion, namely, color and tone."

Accordingly, the artistic "conflict" of the last century began with the classicists, led by a David and an Ingres, seeking to impose their reading of pictorial art by insistence on linear design, and culminated in the victory of the romanticists after revolutionary developments of color and light inaugurated by Constable, Delacroix and Turner, and developed still further by Manet, Claude Monet, Pissarro and Renoir.

Clearly Dr. Rothenstein's book is not a history but a philosophical essay, and as such it is both stimulating and instructive. One result, if we accept his arguments, is that henceforward we must regard the realists as not so much the rivals as the result of the Romantic movement. We shall find that Courbet and his comrades expressed themselves by tone and color rather than by linear design, while if Degas laid stress on drawing, it could still be urged that he, like other "realists," simply sought romance in his own surroundings and in contemporary happenings, instead of in the history and literature of the past. In so far as a man tries to paint a thing as it is, he is a classicist. In so far as he tries to paint it as he sees it, he is a romanticist.

The impressionists, being concerned with vision above everything, were consequently romanticists. But Cézanne, with his interest in structure, was he not a classicist? This question Dr. Rothenstein evades answering completely. He admits the new desire to "realize the structure of things," but — he concludes — "the elaborate technical equipment whereby such a program might have been carried into effect was no longer there; for it had been sacrificed to the attainment of other ends."

F. R.

Down in Old Kentucky

Down Yonder, with Judge Priest and Irvin S. Cobb. New York: Long & Smith. $2.

JUDGE PRIEST, dignitary of the Kentucky county court, first delighted Mr. Cobb's readers several years ago. We are told that Mr. Cobb has returned to the genial, eccentric and wise old judge on account of many requests from readers for more.

There are a dozen stories in this collection, stories of goodly length told with the gusto of one who savors his tale in the telling. They always show the Judge protecting the under dog, even when the under dog is not wholly within the law. Judge Priest respects the law of the land but he recognizes that sometimes technical legalities favor the wrong party. When he is clear about what is right and fair he is willing to give justice a little private guidance in the proper direction.

This is especially true in cases which lie outside the province of the court, as in the matter of the new saloon that Mr. Crispin Broyles opened on Clay Street where there never had been a saloon before. There was no law against it, but the Judge quietly hinted to a committee of ladies a way of removing the undesired establishment. They could kill it with kindness. They could be neighborly and drop in on Mr. Broyles for a friendly call. They could come often and early and stay late. They did. Mr. Broyles's customers, seeing his barroom occupied by a few gentle, honored, highly connected matrons, calmly knitting and apparently intending to make a long visit, felt embarrassed about adding their own presence, and considerately stayed away. At the end of a week of such kindness on the part of the ladies Mr. Broyles moved.

There are two subjects which Mr. Cobb handles with special grace—Confederate veterans and Negroes. "The Sun Shines Bright" combines some good Negro character drawing with an account of Judge Priest's exploits when he was a slim youngster just home from the war and running for his first office. "Aged Local Vets Hold Final Rally" may have been written for a Memorial Day story. It has the proper mixture of pathos and patriotism; but it has also robust humor just verging on the sardonic.

We suspect that Judge Priest still has some good stories left to unfold with the help of his understanding friend, Mr. Cobb.

The World's Struggle With Rubber, 1905-1931 (New York: Harper) is the story of 30 years of effort on the part of the nations to stretch the rubber market to suit their needs. Every time rubber has snapped back vigorously. Occasionally the reaction has been keenly felt, as with the more recent experience under Britain's Stevenson Act, when the ball of crude rubber prices bounced up to $1.23 a pound and down to 31 cents a pound in the same year. Dean Lawrence combines an academic viewpoint with experience as the head of a large rubber company. Information upon attempts to valorize rubber has hitherto been widely scattered. Dean Lawrence effectively gathers it within a compass that can be circumscribed by an elastic band.

Unpedantic Primers

Black on White and What Time Is It? by M. Ilin, illustrated by N. Lapshin, translated by Beatrice R. Kincead. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50 each.

THE author of "New Russia's Primer" has turned out two more enchanting little manuals, written primarily for children and uneducated workers and peasants in Russia, but of general interest in translation. Only the most learned among adults can have acquired even a part of the information contained in them, and few of any age, from 10 to 100, could wish to resist the charming simplicity of style, the dry humor of their presentation.

"Black on White, the Story of Books," is a spur to deeper and more general appreciation of books, a penetrative history and a lively tale. It compactly covers the ground from the days when stories were not written but told, through the formation and "migration" of letters, the slow development of paper, to the art of bookbinding, all alive with the wonder of man's imagination and achievement. Likewise, "What Time Is It? The Story of Clocks," ushers the reader along unfrequented paths to a sparkling wonderland that is made real and tangible, yet remains astonishing. There are gleaming bits of anecdote, sly glints of fun, in both volumes, and if in the clock story the analysis of the works is, for the unmechanistically minded, difficult to grasp without rereading, that is due to the reader's limitations and not to boresomeness on the part of the author.

The original illustrations need no translation. They are a zestful complement to the text.

Genius in a Mask

Lamb before Elia, by F. V. Morley. London: Cape. 10s. 6d. net.

PERHAPS above all other literary figures, Elia has a jealously exclusive following. His devotees will brook no criticism of their idol, and those foreign nations who cannot appreciate the whimsey, the secret Englishness of Elia, are put outside the pale. Yet it is true that Elia is not much known outside the English-speaking world. He is one of the untranslatables. And it is also true that Elia is a mythical figure, a simulacrum, a part of a personality, behind whom lurks his creator Charles Lamb, a being very much larger, more complicated and of far more varied moods and interests.

The thoughtful reader always wonders about this duality; asking why Lamb at middle life should arrest his literary vitality into such a set form, so obviously an artifice. Mr. Morley has set himself the task of solving this problem. He has shown, with insight and tenderness, the depths and the heights of Charles Lamb's character; its nobility, its power for sacrifice and renunciation, its patience and unobtrusive courage. Mr. Morley has also had to portray, in order to prove his case, the actual domestic circumstances in which Lamb existed. We are shown his childhood in town and country, his school days at Christ's Hospital, his beginnings at the South Sea House and his transfer to the office of the East India Company, where he was to remain for 35 years of mingled tragedy and peace, literature and laughter, lost love and increasing friendships, to emerge at last a superannuated man.

Mr. Morley gathers with skill and care the enormous amount of material, and puts it together to show how the increasing pressure of disaster and Damocletian foreboding drove Charles Lamb to practice a means of escape from the too-insistent strain put upon him by the abnormal events of his life. Mr. Morley has so vividly re-created these conditions that we are made to realize how natural it was that Lamb should dread the deeper feelings, and force himself to abstain from indulging them or even in liberating them through the channels which he longed to explore, namely, marriage and originative writing.

But in order to be master of his life and unruly circumstances, he had to take more than merely negative steps. To deny, to renounce, was not sufficiently a means of escape. He had to set up a medium, a technique, through which he could face those difficult conditions, and conventionalize them to the pattern of a deliberated art form. Thus Elia was born; the Elia whose literary artifice is inimitable (and has therefore been the model of despairing essayists ever since).

Such is the thesis of Mr. Morley's excellent critical study. It is a book full of sensitive appreciation of individuals, situations, and historical setting. It is rich with liberal information and with soundly reasoned judgments. It fills the reader with warm recognition of the author's talents and personality; with a deeper understanding of the character of Charles Lamb, and with a gentler tolerance of the affections of Elia. RICHARD CHURCH.

More Rothenstein Notes

Men and Memories (1900-1922), by Sir William Rothenstein. London: Faber and Faber. 21s. net. New York: Coward McCann. $5.

THE second volume of Sir William Rothenstein's reminiscences of life in English literary and artistic circles begins in 1900 with Mr. Augustus John coming to a party in earrings and a check suit, and concludes in 1922 in an atmosphere of official respectability at the Royal College in Kensington. It is an interesting progress thronged with major and minor celebrities, for Sir William belongs to the class of memoir writers who write notes on the people the world has already in some way acknowledged. He digs no character out of oblivion. The effect therefore is sociable, agreeable and brilliant. One has the impression of a life of ceaseless social and intellectual activity.

There are three major diversions: a brief visit to the United States, which the author is rather reticent about; a long visit to India from which he took away the impression that the British are not half so hard on the Indians as the Indians are on one another, and his experiences as an artist in France during the war.

In the chapters on the Post-impressionists, and subjective and objective painting, his position as artist and critic is made clear. He writes of "the fog of sentimental mysticism" which is made to envelop Cézanne and the primitives, who, "according to the theorists, could have been as photographically accurate as modern painters had they wished; it was their conscious esthetic choice which dictated their naïveté, not their place in time! Could anything be more unpsychological—and at this time, when men pride themselves on their analytical insight?"

He is profoundly opposed to the artist denying the world of appearance and consciously using intellect alone. He holds it is a fallacy to insist on the abstract quality of early painting and sculpture; he derives much of the naïf movement in modern art from the enticement of modern crtics and dilettanti, and he mocks gently at such "literary" doctrines as that of "significant form." The subject is endlessly arguable; but it looks very much at the moment as if this movement had a great deal more than the dilettanti behind it. He is on sounder ground when he reflects upon Picasso: "We are singing, maybe, the swan song of luxury before a new social order sweeps it away."

There are many more portraits of writers than in the first volume. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw poses for Rodin "avec la même énergie et sincérité qui font sa gloire d'écrivain." The author's drawing of Mr. Shaw shows him in an unusual mood, with upward-gazing eyes. There is a shrewd account of Lord Northcliffe surrounded by dangerous flatterers, and Mr. Joseph Conrad is shown in a familiar light as one struggling over every word he wrote.

Mr. H. G. Wells appears frank and unashamed, enjoying every moment. Anatole France ironically played with the author by pretending to find exaggerated import in everything he said. Mr. Wyndham Lewis refused to sit for his portrait because, he said, he sat only for himself and it took up all his time. There are scores of others who write their letters, say their words and depart. The whole pageant evoked by Sir William's pen is brilliant and amusing, and there is good meaty criticism in his passing observations. His drawings are a sensitive commentary. V. S. P.

Chasing Horizons

Men on the Horizon, by Guy Murchie Jr. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

MR. GUY MURCHIE JR. has written an unusual book of travel, adventure and personal acquaintance with a large element in the composite citizenry in several parts of the world—Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, China, Manchuria and the Philippines and Russia. In a brief introduction Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd says: "This Foreword does not signify approval or disapproval of his conclusions concerning the governments of the people he has come in contact with, but Murchie has given me information concerning the citizens of nations he has visited which was of absorbing interest. He seems to have a gift for observing human nature."

Also, one may add, a gift for mingling with those he would observe and for entertaining chronicle of his observations. The present reader feels, for example, that Mr. Murchie has given him a much better understanding of modern Russia. "These itinerant peasants," he writes, "love to look at their maps. One reason, I think, is that the particular map which most of them use is very sympathetic with a communistic point of view. It is a Mercatorial projection map in which Russia and Siberia, being relatively far north, look, of course, much bigger, in reference to the rest of creation, than they should. . . Pointing to the gigantic area which the U. S. S. R. occupies on a Euro-Asiatic Mercatorial map, they dilate on the great strength of this colossal movement which, in a single decade, has swept 'almost half the world.' . . . Convinced are these companions of mine that the U. S. S. R. is steadily spreading over the whole earth—that there are only a few small countries left: a tiny, negligible bit of western Europe, a few minor considerations like Africa, America and Australia, which will soon succumb."

Mr. Murchie has entertainingly illustrated his book in black-and-white, and the end papers provide maps.

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EDUCATIONAL

History in Fiction for Children

It is believed by the editors of the Educational Page that the following list of books will be found a help to many teachers and parents. We have not read all of the books, but we believe them reasonably safe for children according to the ages specified. Mention of a book in this list does not necessarily mean, however, that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *approves of everything contained in the books.*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is nothing better calculated to give a child a vivid feeling of actuality in regard to an historical personage or period, unless it be dramatization, than a lively story with an authentic and colorful historic background. Teachers in secondary schools have long acknowledged the value of historical novels, and have listed for their pupils such books as "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," "The Last Days of Pompeii," and the novels of Winston Churchill, but not until recently has there been much historical fiction available for younger readers. During the last few years, however, there has been such a fine output of this sort of material that an interesting list of supplementary reading for children from 9 to 13 is easily compiled.

The books to be discussed in this article have been divided into two sections, in the first those treating of ancient, medieval, and modern European history; in the second those based on United States history. The titles are arranged roughly in chronological order.

Section I

"The Pyramid Builder," by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, is the tale of a boy of ancient Egypt. It is full of exciting episodes and written by an authority on the subject.

"Metten of Tyre"—Helen Carus—is the story of Metten, who was the son of a Phœnician captain in the time of King Solomon. He sailed in his father's bireme to Egypt, Italy and the tin mines of Britain, and later went with a pack train that carried tin to Jerusalem for the temple of Solomon. This is excellent for fourth and fifth grades.

"The Slave Prince," by Arthur L. MacKaye, is a story of the seige of Troy, woven round that of the boy Childras.

Helen Coale Crew has recently written three excellent little books suitable for fourth and fifth grades, and telling the stories of the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Ænead. The first, "The Trojan Boy," is written from the point of view of two lads of Hector's household. "The Lost King" makes the homecoming of Odysseus part of the adventures of three children of Ithaca. "Singing Seamen" describes the wanderings of Æneas and the Trojans, and how the young lads, including the little Ascanius, were trained as "singing seamen,"—the "kind that can sing at a dirty job."

A Glorious Spartan

In "Theras and His Town," by Caroline Dale Snedeker, we have a story of ancient Athens. A companion volume by the same author is "The Spartan," the beautifully written story of Aristodemos, the only one of the Three Hundred to return from Thermopylæ, his apparent disgrace and his glorious end.

"The Windy Shore," by Margaret E. Price, is a story of Greeks and Barbarians at Marseille. It is particularly suitable for children of 12 and 13.

"On Land and Sea With Cæsar" tells of two boys who went with the Roman legions across Gaul to Britain. It is founded directly on Cæsar's Commentaries, contains useful maps, and was written by R. F. Wells.

"A Slave of Cataline," by Paul L. Anderson, is an exciting tale of a boy who helps save the Roman Republic, after being captured by pirates and sold as a slave.

"Queen Dido's Treasure"—Ada H. Granville—is a sort of mystery story of ancient Carthage, in which Rai, a nephew of Hannibal, sets out to find the gold said to have been hidden by Dido, in order to help restore the city to its former power.

"The Singing Sword," by Mark Powell Hyde, is the story of Sir Ogier the Dane, a young squire in the service of Charlemagne.

In "The Dauntless Company"—Rupert Sargent Holland—we have an account of the ill-fated children's crusade.

"Magic Gold," by Marion F. Lansing, is an unusually well-written story of a boy living in a castle in England in the time of Roger Bacon, and how he tried to help his old friend the alchemist make gold in order to save his father's lands.

"Otto of the Silver Hand," by Howard Pyle, is a story of Germany in the Middle Ages.

The heroine of "Loud Sing Cuckoo," by Emma G. Sterne, little Allison, is one of many thousands destitute in England in the time of Richard II. The story relates her adventures in search of a living and how she is finally befriended, and ends with a stirring picture of Wat Tyler's rebellion.

Howard Pyle's "Men of Iron" is always popular with boys. It is a story of the Middle Ages in England and is good reading for fifth grades.

"The Trumpeter of Krakow," by Eric Kelly, is a stirring tale of patriotism in fourteenth-century Poland.

The Boy Knight

"The Boy Knight of Reims," by Eloise Lownsbery, gives a splendid description of the guilds of the fifteenth century and the building of Reims Cathedral, together with the story of young Jean d'Orbais and the making of the statue of Jeanne d'Arc. A favorite with fifth-grade pupils.

In "Señor Zero," by Henry Justin Smith, we have the amazing story of the stowaway who sailed with Columbus in the Santa Maria, and his subsequent adventures in the New World.

"Swords on the Sea," by Agnes Danforth Hewes, is a tale of Venice at the time of her supremacy in the newly opened trade with India. An exceedingly colorful picture of the period. "Spice and the Devil's Cave" by the same author is a story of Portugal at the time of Magellan, Diaz, and Vasco da Gamma, and of how the latter found the sea route to India and opened up the Way of the Spices. It is a book full of fiery enthusiasm and incredible daring, and appeals particularly to boys and girls from 12 to 14.

"Courageous Companions," by Charles Finger, is an account of the famous voyage of Magellan, seen through the eyes of a lad who sailed with him. One of the finest sea stories ever written.

"Waif Maid," by Mary McNeer, is a poor little outcast, accused of witchcraft and befriended by strolling minstrels who take her to Nurnberg to the home of Albrecht Dürer. The life of medieval Germany is excellently portrayed, especially in the accounts of Hans Sachs and the Meistersingers.

"Out of the Flame," Eloise Lownsbery's new book, is laid in the time of Francis I. The happy and varied life of "The Children of France,"—his sons and daughters and his ward, the young hero, makes a charming story. We meet Rabelais, Sir Thomas More, and other famous men of the period.

"Drake's Lad," by Rupert S. Holland, as the title signifies, is the story of a boy who sailed with Drake and later shared his experiences at court.

"Master Skylark," by John Bennett, gives another side of Elizabethan life, that of Shakespeare and the stage.

"The Fighting Six," by Margaret L. Gower, is a story of adventure in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

"The Flight of the Heron," by D. K. Broster, is an exciting tale of the Scotch Highlands during the uprising for Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Section II

"The White Captain," by Georgia Fraser, is a story of Capt. John Smith and the Jamestown Colony. Contains wonderful descriptions of the Virginia Indians. For upper grades.

"Giles of the Mayflower," by Ralph Henry Barbour, is an exciting story of a boy of Plymouth and his adventures with the Indians.

"A Little Pilgrim to Penn's Woods," by Edna Albert, is a fascinating account of a little girl who traveled from Germany to the Pennsylvania colony, and of her life there.

"Dragon's Thunder"—Kenneth Payson Kempton—is the story of a Boston lad who went to Georgia and fought with General Oglethorpe against the Spaniards.

"In the Days of Young Washington," by Nancy Byrd Turner, is the sort of book teachers have been waiting for, an account of the boyhood of Washington in story form. It is told through the lives of two children of Williamsburg who were friends of the young George.

"Spanish Dollars" — Reginald Wright Kauffman—is the tale of a boy who fought at the siege of Louisburg.

"Meggy MacIntosh," by Elizabeth Janet Gray, is a delightful story of a little-known episode in our history, that of the Scotch Highlanders in Carolina during the Revolution. Meggy comes from Scotland, meets Flora MacDonald, and is in the thick of the uprising.

In "Bugles at Midnight"—John Murray Reynolds—we have a story of a boy with Marion in the Carolinas.

"Smuggler's Luck," by Edouard Stackpole, is a sea story of the Revolution, and of how the men of Nantucket had to outwit both the British and the Colonists in order to obtain food.

"Sprigs of Hemlock," by Walter A. Dyer, is a tale of two boys of western Massachusetts during Shays's rebellion.

"The Hero of Vincennes," by Lowell Thomas, is an account of George Rogers Clark and the capture of Fort Vincennes.

"A Son of Old Ironsides," by John Stuart Barrows, is the story of a lad who fought on the frigate Constitution. Very appropriate for this year of the tour of the old ship.

"Even Sara"—Gladys Blake—is a mystery story for girls, having to do with President Monroe and the formulation of his famous doctrine.

Our best and most numerous history stories seem to be of the frontier. "The White Leader," by Constance Lindsay Skinner, is laid in Tennessee after the Revolution.

"The Splendid Wayfaring"—John G. Neihardt—is an account of the adventures of Jedediah Smith and his companions, the discoverers of the great central route from Missouri to the Pacific, a thrilling epic of the opening of the West.

"Longshanks," by Stephen W. Meader, is a story of the boyhood of Lincoln, told with a boy who was his companion in many adventures as the central figure.

"Susanna and Tristram," by Marjorie Hill Allee, tells of a brother and sister who went to live with Quaker cousins in Cincinnati just before the Civil War, and helped in the escape of runaway slaves.

"Wheels Toward the West," by Hildegarde Hawthorne, describes the journey of a family by covered wagon to California, and how they are captured by Indians and rescued by Kit Carson.

List of Titles

SECTION I

The Pyramid Builder, Rolt-Wheeler (Appleton)	$1.75
Metten of Tyre, Carus (Doubleday)	2.00
The Slave Prince, MacKaye (Page)	1.75
The Trojan Boy, Crew (Century)	1.75
The Lost King, Crew (Century)	1.75
Singing Seamen, Crew (Century)	1.75
Theras and His Town, Snedeker (Doubleday)	2.00
The Spartan, Snedeker (Doubleday)	2.00
The Windy Shore, Price (Harper)	3.00
On Land and Sea With Cæsar (Lothrop)	1.50
A Slave of Catiline, Anderson (Appleton)	2.00
Queen Dido's Treasure, Glanville (Little Brown)	2.00
The Singing Sword, Hyde (Little Brown)	2.50
The Dauntless Company, Holland (Century)	1.75
Magic Gold, Lansing (Little Brown)	2.00
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Loud Sing Cuckoo, Sterne (Duffield)	2.50
Men of Iron, Pyle (Harper)	2.00
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Señor Zero, Smith (Harcourt)	2.50
Swords on the Sea, Hewes (Knopf)	2.50
Spice and the Devil's Cave, Hewes (Knopf)	2.50
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By a Program of Exchange the Boys Study Kitchen Affairs and the Girls Go to the Workshop. The Christian Science Monitor

Boys and Girls Take Exchange Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

WITH the rapid changes taking place in society, the school is challenged with the problem of relating its educational program to actual living. As one effort to meet this problem an exchange course in home crafts has been arranged for junior high schools in Pasadena, in which the boys go into the home economics laboratory and the girls into the shops. The objective of this course is to develop appreciations, skills and attitudes in both boys and girls which will make for better living in the home.

Home craft for boys takes up such personal and home problems as the selection of food, cooking, table manners, carving and serving and other duties of a host; food budgets, camp cookery; selection of clothing, including the study of fabrics used in men's clothing; budgeting the family on different income levels; family and other social relationships.

The Boys' Side

For a one-hour period each day for the first six weeks of the course the boys study foods. During this time they take up preparation of breakfast dishes, serving breakfast, table setting, manners, table service and the duties of a host. Next "a good luncheon or supper" is discussed, and luncheon and supper dishes prepared and served. When the boys have reached this stage in the course they usually entertain the vice-principal of the school at luncheon. Then they take up "a good dinner" and the preparation of dinner foods, carving and serving. A dinner is prepared at which the secretary of the board of education demonstrates the duties of a host, and does the carving. Later the boys entertain the principal and counselors at dinner. A camp meal is also cooked and eaten out of doors.

The boys learn something of the cost of foods while they are learning to cook and serve them, and later certain periods are devoted to food budgets. Then a talk is given by one of the counselors on the necessity for budgeting; division of average incomes, and budgeting hypothetical income.

Clothing budgets are discussed. A tailor is invited to talk to the boys on suitable clothing, and they visit a ready-to-wear clothing shop and are taught to judge according to value rather than price.

Family relationships are next studied, and talks given on "The Ideal Family," "Adjusting One's Personality to Others," and other subjects along this line are discussed. One week of the course is devoted to "Social Relationships, and Having Company." Invitations, manners, clothing, introductions, conversations and manners with girls are discussed. During this week a dinner is given for the superintendent and assistant superintendent, and a party with girls.

In this exchange course home crafts for girls is planned to equip girls with such information and skills as will enable them to make their homes convenient and attractive. They learn to use hand tools commonly found around the home. They learn something about nails, screws and glue, and study about woods and wood finishes. While on this unit the girls make some small piece of furniture. The next unit includes two problems, the first in painting or enameling. Each girl either finishes or refinishes one piece of furniture. If possible the girl brings an old piece of furniture from home and makes the necessary repairs before enameling. This unit also includes the upholstering of a piece of furniture, usually a footstool or a chair that is not too difficult.

The Girls' Part

This course for girls also includes a unit in electricity, which takes up such problems as making an extension cord, replacing fuse plugs, reading meters and the care of electrical appliances.

The work in the home economics laboratory consists in learning how to apply color and design to home furnishings. Each girl completes one home project which is worked out under the supervision of the teacher. Such project may be making slip covers for furniture, making a set of flower containers, planting or planning a garden or border that will contribute to the appearance of the home.

As a school project, a group of girls redecorated the school dining room. They worked out a plan, made curtains, scarves for the buffet and table, and a wall hanging. As their community project, the girls redecorated the rest room of the Pasadena City Schools Library. This involved the dyeing of couch covers and drapes, making of sofa pillows and enameling a table and chairs. The project was completed at a cost of $1.75.

The school is more and more focusing its attention on training boys and girls for worthy home membership, and, as society is now organized, the public school is more than ever obligated for training young people in desirable social habits, right mental attitudes toward the home and the family, and for the building up of a family morale.

Teaching Children Art Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rock Island, Ill.

AN ARTIST who spent some months each year in her home town realized that the children there had no opportunity to know good pictures. She wished that every child might interest himself in art and desired that if any should later study it as a profession, they might be better prepared than she had been.

It happened that her town, Rock Island, combined with Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill., in a local tri-city exhibition in which as many as 85 people participated. This was held annually at the Davenport Municipal Art Gallery.

This painter knew from experience that the writing on any subject clarified and established her thinking, so she determined to inaugurate an essay contest, based on the pictures in the local exhibition.

She first called the president of the local Parent-Teachers' Association and with her collaboration the association assumed charge of the contest. It was decided that an oil painting, as a prize, was to be given to the grammar school for the best essay written by a pupil in the sixth, seventh or eighth grade and a water color to the school which produced the best paper by a scholar in the third, fourth or fifth grade.

The P. T. A. handled the contest simply and efficiently. Three judges, teachers in the grade schools, one of whom was the art teacher, were appointed.

The children visited the exhibition with the greatest interest, looking at every picture to choose the ones that they liked best for the subjects of their composition. Thus their confidence in their selection was early established and their individual perception increased. It was gratifying to see how seriously these young people assumed this task and how earnestly and leisurely they made notes on their favorites.

The essays which ensued were astonishingly able, and definite reasons for liking certain pictures were clearly expressed. This scheme worked so successfully that many parents followed their children to the Museum to see what their own artists could do.

As the Davenport Municipal Art Gallery has a change of exhibition every month, it has been argued that it might be better to have the children write on a more professional show. However, watching the children enthusiastically respond to the work of any painter they have known or seen, establishes the fact that art is not for the few but for them, and they feel a kinship with it. Also these pictures are not above their heads either in subject or technique. It encourages them to think that they may some day find it possible to paint well enough to show.

The prizes have so far been given by the artist.

That Teachers May Have International Vision

Danbury, Conn.

"OUR instructors definitely contribute toward making us informed and thoughtful in regard to matters of international coöperation," says Arvilla R. Sachsenhauser, a student at the Danbury Normal School. "Each one makes us feel more kindly toward and realize our dependence upon other peoples. In music, we sing their folk songs; in art, we study their masterpieces; in other courses, we become acquainted with their costumes, dances and literature, and their scientific and material contributions. We realize that various peoples have contributed to every field of knowledge and that the progress of society depends upon this interchange of culture, possible in only a coöperative civilization.

"All students attend assemblies devoted to consideration of world problems. Juniors and seniors take courses in citizenship that include the study of current world problems. To gain a more sympathetic understanding of other nations, we make a detailed study of their governments in comparison with ours.

"As an outgrowth of our citizenship classes, we have the forum, which meets to discuss local and international problems. In addition, it sends groups to conventions such as the Academy of Political Science and the League of Nations Association and the Foreign Policy Association.

"In its study of the agencies for the promotion of peace, the club annually sends delegates to the Model Assembly of the League of Nations. Through its affiliation with the Carnegie Endowment Association, the group hears annually a noted European authority on a timely topic.

"We have a situation conducive to an appreciation of other nations, courses which insure the development of an international point of view, assemblies which supplement class work, and an extra curricular program which makes possible many contacts with leaders in public opinion."

London to Teach Archæology

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

London University is to open an Institute of Archæology. This will be of inestimable value in training the archæologists of the future. At the present moment, the significance of archæology in advancing the frontiers of human knowledge is rapidly becoming more widely appreciated, largely as a result of the work of Sir Flinders Petrie in Asia Minor. Sir Flinders' discoveries have thrown new light on events recorded in the Old Testament, and in view of the proposed institute it is fitting that he should be himself connected with London University. Higherto, a young archæologist has been unable to gain efficient training in Britain. He has had to learn his job practically by joining up with some actual excavating expedition. There have often not been enough expeditions to go round, so that the new institute will meet a genuine need.

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Meaning in Music

THAT the subject indicated by the title is ambitious, I freely admit. It may, indeed, be questioned whether an explanation as to the meaning of any art can be compressed within the arbitrary bounds of written or spoken words, though such an explanation should run into volumes; and the meaning conveyed to a listener by a symphony or sonata is of a peculiarly elusive quality compared with the meaning conveyed by the more descriptive arts of literature and painting. For the language of music is almost wholly subjective, and the meaning lies not so much with the music as with the listener. To a roomful of English-speaking people, one may say the word *gull;* and instantly, to the inner vision of all of them, an image of the same creature will present itself. The letters that fall upon the ear arrange themselves into a meaning about which there cannot possibly be a difference of opinion. No one, hearing the word *gull,* will think *horse,* or *potato,* or *chair.* That particular succession of letters conveys to all, not only an identical sound, but an identical meaning.

Similarly with painting, if one may except the abstractions of the modern school. An object reproduced on canvas with any degree of skill, conveys a meaning to the beholder about which there can be no mistake, and that meaning is one with the relationships of color and light and shade which give the object its form. This is true whether the object be a bit of broken crockery or a human figure. The story told, the impression conveyed, are inextricably woven into the form itself: the very pattern of color, of line, of light and shadow, which go to make up the object, proclaim its identity to all.

But let someone play a chord on a piano or a single note on a violin. All who listen will hear the same tone or group of tones; but who will presume to declare what they "mean," in terms of an action, a picture, or even an emotion?

* * *

Never in literature, and seldom, if ever, in painting, is a single word or object presented unrelated to any other. In any line of prose or poetry, a meaning is instantly conveyed, and this meaning is not so much the result, as the accompaniment, of the sequence of sounds which constitute the several words. In fact, the meaning is so immediately apparent that the attention of the listener is held by that rather than by the sound, though sound is there, and in itself may be beautiful. Indeed, beautiful poetry and prose are such both by reason of the vividness and economy with which they convey a given meaning, and of the rhythm and euphony which are inseparable from any particularly happy choice of words.

Above the actual and primary meaning of any work of literature or art lies the interpretation which may be given it, wherein and whereby its evident meaning is translated into a message that is intellectually perceived rather than visibly or audibly conveyed. The meaning of a written passage, a spoken word, a statue, a landscape, is apparent at once as a statement of a direct fact: it remains for the interpretation, the fruit of understanding, to invest the primary meaning with a richer color and enlarged significance. Thus the individual's enjoyment of a work of art depends almost wholly on his ability to interpret it in terms which bring a peculiar satisfaction to himself. He may be largely unconscious of this interpretative process, but it must be an integral part of his reaction to the work in question if the latter is to have for him more than a casual, elementary meaning. But whether the work speaks in its higher and secondary language, or in its lower and primary one, it is nevertheless true that both literature and painting convey, the one in the sequence of words, the other in the pattern of color and form and light, a meaning which declares itself in unmistakable terms instantly, and to all.

Shakespeare writes that "icicles hang by the wall," and that line contains a statement as definite and vivid as any recorded event in the morning paper. Titian's *Man With a Glove* announces its subject as plainly as a photograph in the same newspaper. A student of the arts may interpret these and other works in their poetic and artistic significance, but no one needs to tell us what the subject is, or to translate its elementary meaning into terms which we can understand, for that is apparent at a glance, to the artist, the connoisseur, the novice and the uninitiated alike—to all, in fact, who can read, see and hear.

* * *

It is an artistic phenomenon worthy of much consideration that literature and painting should thus announce themselves in terms whose primary meaning permits of no debate—terms included in the very structure of the work, and inseparable from it—while the meaning conveyed by music lies hidden, not in the form of the composition, but in the consciousness of each listener. The sequence and pattern of sound in a symphony are as definite and orderly as the sequence of words in poetry and of color in painting; but although this sequence itself is recognized as identical by all who listen, to no two will even its primary meaning be the same. For this reason, to find a counterpart of any musical composition in fixed words or pictures is virtually impossible. A song is accompanied by words it is supposed to express, but the words are by no means a revelation of its meaning. I am told that the opening notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony represent the knocking of fate on the door of human life, and I resent this intrusion into the privacy of my own interpretation. Such a phrase as "the knocking of fate" is artificial word coinage at the best, struck from philosophical metal without substance, and unable to stand even the test of honest definition. If that is indeed the impression the composer wished his work to convey, I would prefer not to know it, as it places upon me the necessity of reading into the composition a meaning foreign to my own conception of it.

* * *

It is evident, then, that two people listening to a symphony hear the same interplay of harmony and succession of sound, as two people looking at a painting see the same pattern of color and arrangement of form; but whereas, in the former case, there can be no question as to the image presented by the color pattern, in the case of music a similar unanimity of opinion as to its meaning can hardly exist. I remember listening, with a friend, to a piano concerto performed by Rachmaninoff, and obligingly reproduced for us by our Victrola. It was a work with which we were familiar, and we had listened to it often without comment. On this particular occasion, however, my friend expressed his appreciation of it by a sudden translation into words of its peculiar significance for him. This meaning differed so sharply from any that I might have associated with the composition that I was amazed by the discrepancy in our interpretations. It was as if we had been looking at a painting which I had always held to be a landscape, and my friend should suddenly exclaim: "Beautiful color in that copper jug!" The meaning of that concerto lay not in the music, but in us.

And in this precisely lies the especial prerogative, if not the office, of music: to speak to each listener in terms which he alone can understand, and which he need not translate into the crude material of words. Images it will necessarily evoke, but they need bear no relation to another's concept of what that music should mean. Even such highly descriptive compositions as the *Scheherazade* and the *Nutcracker Suites* are suggestions, nothing more. The utmost they can do is to offer a hint on which the listener proceeds to build his own imaginative structure, of a form and dimensions peculiarly pleasing to himself alone. The meaning of music differs with each listener, and is conveyed to each one in a language the more satisfying and intimate because it lies beyond the restrictions imposed by fixed patterns and words. B. B. B.

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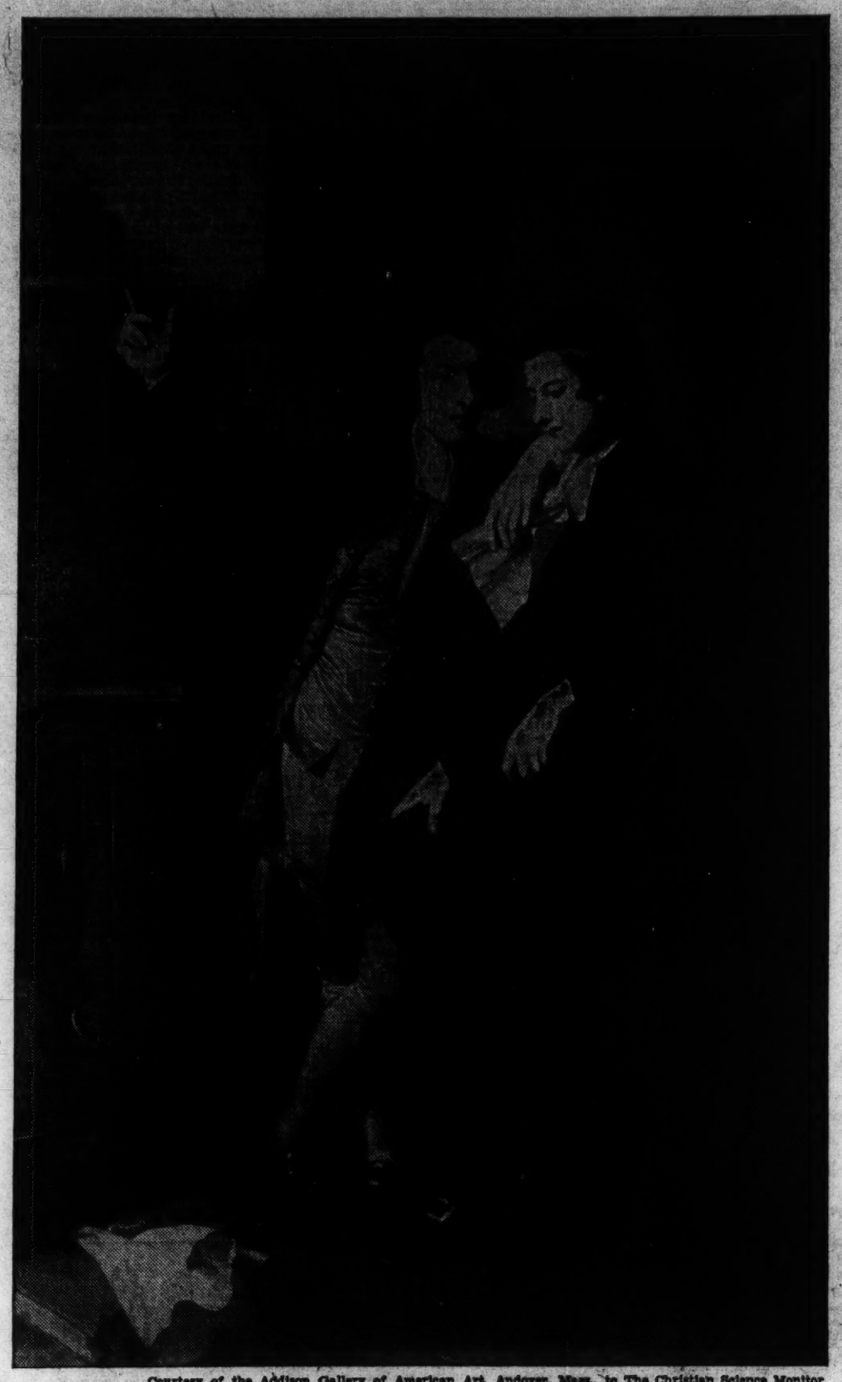

Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

Ninth Earl of Kinnoull and His Brothers From a Painting by Benjamin West

Landing to the Tune of the Pipes

When Donald and his companion got down to the quay, they found the men already in the big boat, getting ready to hoist the huge brown lug-sail . . . Donald jumped down on the rude stone ballast, and made his way up to the bow; Hamish, who remained on shore, helped to shove her off; then the heavy lug-sail was quickly hoisted, the sheet hauled tight; and presently the broad-beamed boat was ploughing its way through the rushing seas, with an occasional cloud of spray coming right over her from stem to stern. "Fhir a bhata," the men sung, until Donald struck in with his pipes, and the wild skirl of "The Barren Rocks of Aden" was a fitter sort of music to go with these sweeping winds and plunging seas.

And now we will board the steamer, where Keith Macleod is up on the bridge, occasionally using a glass, and again talking to the captain, who is beside him. First of all on board he had caught sight of the red flag floating over Castle Dare; and his heart had leaped up at that sign of welcome. Then he could make out the dark figures on the quay, and the hoisting of the lug-sail, and the putting off of the boat. It was not a good day for observing things, for heavy clouds were quickly passing over, followed by bewildering gleams of a sort of watery sunlight; but as it happened, one of these sudden flashes chanced to light up a small plateau on the side of the hill above the quay, just as the glass was directed on that point. Surely—surely—these two figures? "Why, it is the mother—and Janet!" he cried. . . .

Now the wild skirl of Donald's pipes was plainly audible; and the various packages—the new rifle, the wooden case containing the wonderful dresses for Lady Macleod and her niece, and what not—were all ranged ready; to say nothing of some loaves of white bread that the steward was sending ashore at Hamish's request. And then the heaving boat came close to, her sail hauled down; and a rope was thrown and caught; and then there was a hazardous scrambling down the dripping iron steps, and a notable spring on the part of Oscar, who had escaped from the hands of the sailors. . . . Then the rope was thrown off, the steamer steamed slowly ahead, the lug-sail was run up again, and away the boat plunged for the shore, with Donald playing the "Heights of Alma" as though he would rend the skies.

"Hold your noise, Donald!" his master called to him. "You will have plenty of time to play the pipes in the evening."

For he was greatly delighted to be among his own people again; and he was eager in his questions of the men as to all that had happened in his absence; and it was no small thing to them that Sir Keith Macleod should remember their affairs, too, and ask after their families and friends. Donald's loyalty was stronger than his professional pride. He was not offended that he had been silenced; he only bottled up his musical fervor all the more; and at length, as he neared the land, and knew that Lady Macleod and Miss Macleod were within hearing, he took it that he knew better than any one else what was proper to the occasion, and once more the proud and stirring march strove with the sound of the hurrying waves.

Nor was that all. The piper lad was doing his best. Never before had he put such fire into his work; but as they got close inshore the joy in his heart got altogether the mastery of him, and away he broke into the mad delight of "Lady Mary Ramsay's Reel."—From "Macleod of Dare," by WILLIAM BLACK.

Color in the Fields

Golden dandelion discs—gold and orange—of a hue more beautiful, I think, than the higher and more visible buttercup. A blackbird, gleaming, so black is he, splashing in the runlet of water across the gateway. A ruddy kingfisher swiftly drawing himself, as you might draw a stroke with a pencil, over the surface of the yellow buttercups, and away above the hedge. Hart's-tongue fern, thick with green, so green as to be thick with its colour, deep in the ditch under the shady hazel boughs. White meadow-sweet lifting its tiny florets, and black-flowered sedges.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "The Life of the Fields."

Mirror Pools

In mirror pools beside the way
I view the span of sky;
I need not look above to see
The herded clouds drift by.

Here is a tree with plumy boughs,
And there a fronded fern—
Reduplicated near the brink
A lily's fragile urn.

About me the wide universe
Is mightily unfurled,
And I have lying at my feet
A microcosmic world.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

IN SPITE of the fact that Benjamin West was a Quaker who always lived and behaved in the simplest manner, he had the ability to impart to his pictures a sense of great elegance and formality. In his portrait of the young Earl of Kinnoull and his brother, he has carried this quality to such a degree that his picture loses a certain virility. There is, however, a charm in this double portrait which causes the visitor to the Addison Gallery of American Art to pause before this ambitious picture. Its size renders it important, for it is approximately five by eight feet and, as a large painting is more difficult to bring to a successful completion than a small one, the task required much skill. Evidently Benjamin West wished to represent the young aristocrats as if they were deep in conversation, but the result is too studied, too carefully posed. However, the fine drawing, the excellent texture painting and the dignity of the composition redeem this picture. Its color, enriched by time, is pleasing. The rose-satin suit of the Earl harmonizes with the black habit of a brother and with the soft green hangings in the background. The shadows are noticeably warm.

Although the contemporary critic may find much to deplore in this portrait, he will realize how admirable is its achievement if he stops to consider that it was executed by a man who was not a follower of a long list of artists but the founder of our early American school of painting.

A Tropical Sunset

Last evening was one long to be remembered. We were favored with a panorama of celestial beauty that will not soon be forgotten, a sunset having a glory that would challenge the brush of the most skillful artist. All day we were in the "doldrums," close to the equator, with a sea smooth and oily, stirred only by a gentle swell, from the influence of the trade winds blowing farther to the south. During the afternoon the clouds were solidly banked at the horizon, like fantastic mountains of snow, leaving the dome of the heavens free and blue. Even at mid-afternoon dainty colors appeared as linings to these clouds of snowy whiteness, pink and blue, and at times shades of green, reflected from the fragments of rainbows that now and again graced the sky.

These colors were reflected on the surface of the sea in an opalescence, like the iridescence seen when oil is poured upon water. The water all about the ship was aglimmer with this kaleidoscope of color, as luminous and radiant as an opal. As the sun neared its setting, the clouds in the east took on a rosy hue, which changed and deepened through various shades of purple until, after the sun sank below the horizon, they took on a deep, steel blue, a cloud effect I had never seen before. The west, too, was massed with clouds; but the sun, red as an August moon, sank in an open space, its brilliancy reflected in flaming hues upon the adjacent clouds. Presently great shafts of pale light, broadening toward the zenith, shot up from the place where the sun had disappeared across a field of deep blue. At the horizon, fleecy clouds in fantastic shapes floated as on the surface of the sea, icebergs, ships under full sail and jagged mountains. The moon, two days old, at first a thin thread, brightened as the twilight deepened, until its narrow pathway across the smooth waters was ashimmer with a trail of silvery light. Venus, the evening star, poised just above the silvery crescent, in all its traditional beauty. Presently the heavens were studded with twinkling stars, standing out with startling brightness. The light faded, twilight deepened, the colors disappeared and the night dropped down with truly tropical suddenness. Twilight in the tropics is of brief duration. Night follows close on the heels of day. We went to a late dinner with the sense of having witnessed one of nature's choicest exhibitions, the glory, the surpassing radiance of which remain with me still. I have seen many gorgeous sunsets, in the great desert, on the plains, above the tundras of the north, in the mountains, on tropical seas, but never one comparable with this in the splendor and variety of its coloring.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE.

A Chinese "Main Street"

No sidewalk, just a narrow, dusty street;
Small huddled shops irregular and low,
With "open face"; and strolling to and fro
The vendors calling with the tom-tom's beat.
And here are wondrous jades sold for a song,
And crimson lacquered vases, silk brocades,
Rich old embroideries of rarest shades,
Bronze incense burners and a dinner gong.

Above float billowing clouds of green and blue,
Of red and yellow, silken bannerthings
That advertise the little shops below.
My ricksha coolie, with his swinging queue,
Takes me to buy a treasure that the Mings
Held sacred quite a thousand years ago.

—B. Y. WILLIAMS, in "Apples of Gold."

Restoration, Not Loss

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are those who fear that health may be lost, that supply may cease, that loved ones may depart. And there are those who serve God through fear of losing heaven rather than from the love of Him. Error claims that good of every kind can be lost; therefore it might be said that fear of loss is one of humanity's greatest fears.

In direct opposition to this fear is the comforting truth that good can never be lost, since God, good, is eternally present. Christ Jesus proved this by his wonderful life, which was largely one of restoration,—the restoring of good to those who seemingly had lost sight of their divine birthright. Did he not restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, action to the palsied, health to the sick, children to their parents, life to the so-called dead? Uppermost in his thought was the desire to save; and when the twilight of a fulfilled career was drawing near, he said in sweet humility, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition; that the scripture might be fulfilled."

After Jesus had fed the five thousand with the five barley loaves and the two small fishes, he bade his disciples, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." "That nothing be lost" fulfils the divine law of economy; for in the divine economy not one iota of good can be lost; and this fact must be known and utilized in human experience. It was because Mrs. Eddy wished to restore what Jesus knew and proved, and thus help mankind to work out its salvation, that she established the "CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST" as may be seen from her motion, "To organize a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which would reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, p. 17).

Christian Science is restoring to humanity the understanding of salvation from disease, from sinful indulgence, from discord, from poverty and want—from all the erroneous beliefs of the human mind. It is restoring the great fact that God made man in His image and likeness, that man still is and always will be the perfect expression of the perfect God or creator. Mrs. Eddy did not manufacture a new religion or Science; she discovered and founded Christian Science, together with its practical use.

Through the study and application of the teachings of Christian Science thousands are learning what it means to be the children of the one Father. Learning what their divine heritage is, individuals find themselves healed of poverty, of discouragement, of sinful desires and habits. Why? Because a recognition of man's purity eliminates everything foreign to the spiritual-mindedness which is man's divine heritage. Man in God's image and likeness can only reflect God; he therefore cannot be sinful, sick, or discordant. Awakening from the dream of sin, sickness, and death—for dream it is—one intuitively turns from these abnormalities which make up the bulk of humanity's woes. And so he finds hope restored, faith enlivened, and love renewed in his heart.

While the knowledge of all that is real may seem to be lost, and man's ability to utilize that knowledge seemingly gone, yet it is only seeming: good cannot be lost. Christian Science destroys the mesmeric dream, by revealing man as perfect, pure and holy as his Maker. Speaking of our ability to demonstrate man's divine sonship, Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 242): "You can never demonstrate spirituality until you declare yourself to be immortal and understand that you are so." And a sentence farther on she continues, "Unless you fully perceive that you are the child of God, hence perfect, you have no Principle to demonstrate and no rule for its demonstration."

Christian Scientists are learning to prove that man is complete in every respect; in proportion as they show forth the right idea of health, happiness, opportunity, employment, companionship, life. With each demonstration, greater freedom and clearer realization are gained that now is man the son of God; that now is the time to banish the belief that man has lost his divine sonship or any portion of his heritage. Putting off false material concepts through divine understanding and demonstration hastens the coming of the day when all shall awaken to the full glory of God's perfection and man's exact likeness to Him. Then shall everyone know and prove that in God's kingdom there is no loss.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wiederherstellung, nicht Verlust

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GIBT Leute, die fürchten, daß sie die Gesundheit verlieren können, daß ihre Versorgung aufhören könne, oder daß sie liebe Angehörige durch den Tod verlieren können. Und manche dienen Gott mehr aus Furcht, den Himmel zu verlieren, als aus Liebe zu Ihm. Der Irrtum behauptet, daß Gutes jeder Art verloren gehen könne. Man kann daher sagen, daß die Furcht vor Verlust eine der größten Befürchtungen der Menschen ist.

In geradem Gegensatz zu dieser Furcht steht die ermutigende Wahrheit, daß Gutes nie verloren gehen kann, da Gott, das Gute, ewig gegenwärtig ist. Christus Jesus bewies dies durch sein wunderbares Leben, das hauptsächlich ein Leben der Wiederherstellung war,—der Wiederherstellung des Guten für alle, die ihr göttliches Geburtsrecht scheinbar aus den Augen verloren hatten. Gab er nicht den Blinden das Gesicht, den Tauben das Gehör, den Lahmen die Bewegung, den Kranken die Gesundheit, Eltern ihre Kinder, den sogenannten Toten das Leben wieder? Vorherrschend in seinem Denken war das Verlangen zu erretten, und als das Zwielicht einer erfüllten Laufbahn herannahte, sagte er in lieblicher Demut: „Die du mir gegeben hast, die habe ich bewahret, und ist keiner von ihnen verloren, ohne das verlorene Kind, daß die Schrift erfüllet würde".

Als Jesus die Fünftausend mit den fünf Gerstenbroten und den zwei kleinen Fischen gespeist hatte, sagte er zu seinen Jüngern: „Sammelt die übrigen Brocken, daß nichts umkomme". „Daß nichts umkomme" erfüllt das göttliche Gesetz der Sparsamkeit; denn im göttlichen Haushalte kann nicht das geringste Gute verloren gehen. Diese Tatsache muß erkannt und im menschlichen Leben angewandt werden. Weil Mrs. Eddy das Verlangen hatte, wiederherzustellen, was Jesus wußte und bewies, um auf diese Art der Menschheit zu helfen, ihre Erlösung auszuarbeiten, gründete sie die „Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter", wie aus ihrem Antrag hervorgeht: „eine Kirche zu gründen, die den Zweck haben sollte, die Worte und Werke unseres Meisters in Erinnerung zu bringen und dadurch das ursprüngliche Christentum und sein verlorengegangenes Element des Heilens wiedereinzuführen" (Kirchenhandbuch, S. 17).

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt der Menschheit das Verständnis der Erlösung von Krankheit, von sündhaften Neigungen, von Widerwärtigkeit, von Armut und Mangel—von allen irrigen Annahmen des menschlichen Gemüts—wieder. Sie stellt die große Tatsache wieder her, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis gemacht hat, daß der Mensch noch der vollkommene Ausdruck des vollkommenen Gottes oder Schöpfers ist und immer sein wird. Mrs. Eddy führte keine neue Religion oder Wissenschaft ein; sie entdeckte und gründete die Christliche Wissenschaft mit deren zweckmäßiger Anwendung.

Tausende lernen, indem sie sich in die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft vertiefen und sie anwenden, verstehen, was es heißt, Kinder des einen Vaters zu sein. Indem die Menschen verstehen lernen, was ihr göttliches Erbe ist, finden sie, daß sie von Armut, Entmutigung, sündhaften Begierden und Gewohnheiten geheilt werden. Warum? Weil die Erkenntnis der Reinheit des Menschen alles ausmerzt, was nicht zur geistigen Gesinnung, dem göttlichen Erbe des Menschen, gehört. Der Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, kann nur Gott widerspiegeln; er kann daher nicht sündhaft, krank oder unharmonisch sein. Erwacht man von diesem Sünden-, Krankheits- und Todestraum—denn es ist ein Traum—, so wendet man sich unwillkürlich von diesen das ganze menschliche Elend bildenden Unnatürlichkeiten ab. Und auf diese Art wird die Hoffnung wiederhergestellt, der Glaube belebt und die Liebe im Herzen erneuert.

Während die Kenntnis alles Wirklichen verloren gegangen zu sein scheint und der Mensch anscheinend nicht mehr fähig ist, diese Kenntnis anzuwenden, ist dies doch nur Schein: das Gute kann nicht verloren gehen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zerstört den mesmerischen Traum, indem sie offenbart, daß der Mensch vollkommen, rein und heilig wie sein Schöpfer ist. Mrs. Eddy hat über unsere Fähigkeit, des Menschen göttliche Sohnschaft zu beweisen, geschrieben: „Solange du dich nicht für unsterblich erklärst und verstehst, daß du unsterblich bist, kannst du die Geistigkeit nicht beweisen" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 242). Und einen Satz weiter unten fährt sie fort: „Wenn du nicht vollständig erkennst, daß du Gottes Kind, also vollkommen, bist, hast du kein Prinzip, das du beweisen kannst, und keine Regel für seinen Beweis".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Thames

A living thing beneath my window flows;
It is both broad and deep, profound and calm;
It passes mighty town and country farm
And rural hamlets where the willow grows.
Full many a valley green and rich bestows
Its English waters on that widening arm;
Substance and shadow joined in married charm,
Motion and station it together knows.
See how the borrowed sky inverted low
On stillest nights her patterned carpet spreads,
When water-wrinkling winds no longer blow,
Whereon the moon in stealthy silence treads,
And looks about with measured motion slow,
And our struck eyes with twofold moonshine weds.

—ROMILLY JOHN. "Poems."

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Building the Club Program

Fewer Outside Speakers and More Home Talent

By G. WILLIAM LONGENECKER
Instructor in Landscape Design, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE vigor of the garden club and its interest to the members depends, to a large degree, on the selection of the program chairman and on the committee selected; but there is another factor which is even more important, and that is the willingness of the members themselves to do their part. Most clubs haven't a great deal of money to spend on speakers and it is just as well that they haven't. The club, to a large extent, should be self-supporting as to programs. If the sole aim of the club members is to be amused, the club will be short-lived and very little of real value can be accomplished. The members should be members because they are interested in plants, in beautiful gardens, and in worth-while homes—and not because the garden club is one of the things to belong to. The members should be there to study and to learn, not just about beautiful flowers, but also about some of the fundamental things. The garden movement should get away from the superficial and get down to the basis of things if it is really going to live and achieve much that is worth while.

Something should be known of plant growth, plant propagation, and plant breeding. The relation of plant to environment is another subject that will give one a general background for plant study. It will tell you why certain plants are happy and thrive where other plants will not grow. It will be an aid in the general grouping of material.

Plants the Keynote

Plants are the keynote of the garden movement. Take them seriously. They are living things with individual characteristics. Plants are also the pigments with which you paint your home grounds picture, but do not think of them from the color standpoint alone. There are a great variety of forms and textures. Plants are living things which change with the seasons. A cutleaf sumac will give a fine texture to your groupings in summer, and a coarse texture in winter. The color of the foliage in summer is a dark glossy green; in fall it turns a brilliant scarlet. Plants also change with age. The white pine in its earlier youth is a trim symmetrical tree. As it reaches maturity it becomes a broad spreading character tree. The same is true of the red pine, the bur oak and others. These changes of plants as to seasons and age should be kept in mind when planting is done. The foliage and twigs of a plant are quite as important as its flowers. The flowers are present for a short time at best. A shrub with neat trim foliage gives a good effect all summer, but in most temperate climates, the foliage is off the plants half the year, so it is important that its branches, twigs, and general habit are also attractive.

When you have taken all of these things into consideration don't forget that plants have certain soil, climatic, sunlight, and water requirements that must be met if the plants are to be happy.

Of course you people in garden clubs should know something of design. Your gardens and borders should not be just additions to the homegrounds picture but should be a part of it; but as I was saying, plants are the basis of the whole garden club movement and you should study and analyze them carefully. The garden club should give additional garden knowledge, a greater insight into nature and nature's processes, and it should acquaint you with plants and enable you to use them more effectively.

The work of the program chairman is truly a big task. The interests and needs of the club members should be met. In order to do this the programs for the various meetings should be outlined as far in advance as possible, for the whole year if it can be done. The plan should not be a haphazard one, but should follow some definite scheme. You might study perennials. The series of meetings could be started to advantage by having some authority in the perennial field give an illustrated talk on the general use of perennials in the home grounds planting, or the talk might be on the design of the flower garden, or it might be a talk on perennials which flower at different seasons of the year. Such a talk should give you a bird's-eye view of the field which you are going to study. During the year the club members themselves can study and bring before the club their findings about various perennials. Care should be used in outlining such a group of meetings so that they do not become monotonous.

Early spring is a good time to study nursery catalogues. It might be well to get a number of them and spend a meeting analyzing some of the things you find. A great deal can be gained by such a meeting. You will probably find that a number of the members have had experiences that will be worth while to some of the rest of the members.

It is usually advantageous to keep your programs in step with the seasons. You will find that there is so much material to study that you will have a hard time knowing just where to draw the line.

When taking up a flower or group of flowers much can be learned by bringing in living or pressed specimens or pictures, or it might be possible to go to some garden that has a number of the flowers you are studying.

Some clubs are keeping scrapbooks of outstanding garden pictures, flower, shrub and tree pictures. One meeting is set aside during the year to compile, classify and paste such material as has been collected throughout the year. It might also be advisable to collect material on control of insects and disease, on planting, pruning, and other subjects. These scrapbooks should be club property and available as references for the members.

Adding Trips to Study

If you are arranging your programs according to the seasons you might start in spring by studying some of the outstanding bulbs, various members reporting on different groups. Perhaps someone might take the crocus and someone the narcissi. The tulip group is a large one and might be subdivided into early tulips, darwins, breeders, mendal, cottage, etc. In addition to the reports on various bulbs a trip might be planned to places where bulbs can be seen in flower; another report at that time of the year might have to do with the removal of winter protection and other general work that should be done in the spring border. There might be a talk on raising perennials from seed. If possible each member might start specializing in some one type of flower, so as time goes on each one could have something of value to contribute to the rest of the members. I know of a couple of clubs that have done this with annuals. One member raised all the different types of pinks that she could get hold of; another took petunias and another zinnias, etc. When they were in their height of bloom, the club was invited out and a report given.

At the time of the year when gardens are at their best it might be well to have a garden tour. Neighboring garden clubs will be invited in at this time. It might be well to have some landscape architect or garden expert give an evaluation of the gardens before the club. It is best to have someone from the outside do this. He will be much more free in his opinions and suggestions, and as a consequence it would be more apt to be useful.

If the club as a whole is interested in some special flower like the iris, peony, rose, or phlox, it might feature a flower show at the time of the year when their respective flower is in bloom. There might also be some talks and demonstrations at this time.

Toward fall when fall varieties of flowers are being studied, there might be something given about fall work in the border, and about winter protection.

As winter comes on, the club could either continue with its perennial study or shift to a study of shrubs or trees. Both of these groups are extremely interesting at this time of the year when clothed in their fall or winter colors. Again an expert might be brought in to help start the group decided upon. If possible it would be well to go right out into the open with the person and have him use living examples for his discussion.

There are a number of interesting ways of studying either trees or shrubs. You might divide them into groups as to the method of branching. For instance, you might study the oppositely branched trees first. Those trees that are oppositely branched are the horsechestnut, the Ohio Buckeye, the ashes and the maples. There are a number of trees which come in each of these groups, but all other trees in this section are alternately branched, so right away you see you have a beginning because when you find a tree which is oppositely branched, you know it is either a chestnut, an ash or a maple. All other trees are alternately branched.

There might also be a report on trees or shrubs from the standpoint of fall and winter color. In the spring there might also be a like report on trees valuable from the flower standpoint.

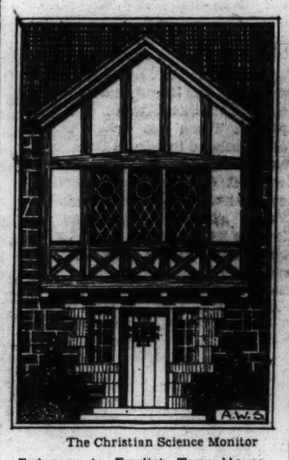
Don't be afraid of exhausting your subject material in one year, for this cannot be done. Everything you study will suggest new and interesting subjects. You see, it is like the circumference of that wheel, the more you learn the less you think you know, because you will find so many things about which you don't know anything.

Drawings by Allan W. Smith for The Christian Science Monitor
Even a Casual Note of the Shadows Here Will Show Their Possibilities in Design. Notice That Cast by the Porch Roof and the Way Reflected Light Brings Out Features Within the Shadow. Note Also How the Shadows Emphasize Texture of Materials Used in Building.

Shadows in Design of the House

By ALLAN W. SMITH
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHADOWS can be used to bring out the various qualities which you wish your house to have. In a Georgian house the rich cornice with its modillions, dentils, and carving as well as the moldings and pilasters or columns about the entrance feature—casting shadows that are crisp and neat—give it an appearance of formality and elegance. In houses of the early American farmhouse type, on the other hand, the projections of the moldings are lessened, and the doorways are much more simple; the shadows are thin, narrow lines giving the house a countrified and farmlike appearance. So it is with the other styles; Spanish houses and those of the California type get their effect by their almost total absence of moldings and thereby of shadows and rely more upon the texture of wall surface and upon the few deep shadows of passageways and courtyards.



The Christian Science Monitor
Entrance to English Type House. Interesting Shadows Achieved by Overhanging Window Feature.

In explaining this we have assumed that the light comes from one direct source, the sun; and this is true except that on cloudy days this light is diffused by the clouds. On such days the wall surfaces of the house are still seen in light, but this light is much less brilliant, and the shadows are diffused, often losing their definiteness entirely.

Besides the direct light from the sun, there is reflected light. This is light which has struck some surface and has been reflected back from it. It is always present wherever there is sunlight and is responsible for the lighting on those parts of a building which are in shadow, and which would otherwise receive no light as, for instance, the ceiling and wall surface beneath a projecting porch roof.

Almost any drawing could be used to illustrate the use of shadows in the design of the small house, for almost every drawing of this type has shadow of some sort; each one of the two shown was chosen, however, because it brings out several interesting points.

The larger drawing shows a porch of the type that might be used either as an entrance porch on a small house or as a rear or garden porch on a medium-size house. The door might open into the living room or center hall if the porch were used with the small house, or into the rear of the center hall if used with the larger house.

Points to Consider

Notice how the principal shadow is cast by the roof of the porch, and how the reflected light brings out the form of those parts of the ceiling and wall surface which are in shadow. Notice, also, how the shadow is darker toward its bottom edge and lighter toward the top where more reflected light shines into it, and how the features in this shadow are more clearly defined toward the top by this light. Of course there are no shadows within the shadow, but there are small accents called back shadows which are cast by the reflected light in the opposite direction from the principal shadow. These are important in defining the form of those parts within the shadow and are its darkest parts.

Notice, also, the way in which the shadows cast by the moldings and projecting part of the cornice define the edge of the roof and make it stand out more clearly, and also how the lines of shadow cast by the moldings and slight recesses of the windows make them more definite. Notice, also, how the shadows beneath the flower boxes bring out their horizontal accents.

These things show us how shadows can be used in the design of a house, and the prospective home owner, in studying his architect's plans, will do well to notice this. A plain façade can often be made more interesting by adding some projecting feature, cornice or molding, which, while slight in itself will cast an interesting shadow. Also, much can be done to improve an uninteresting façade by adding features which will cast shadows of unusual outline and curvature; grilles and ironwork as in Spanish houses and patios, wrought iron door rails and small window grilles as in Georgian houses, as well as balconies and the curved brackets which support them—all these things come under this heading as casting shadows of interesting curvature and design. Ironwork can be used to overlay parts of a house with a pattern of shadow and projecting brackets will often cast shadows of interesting curvature where they themselves are barely visible.

A second class of shadows are those which are cast on a house by some objects beyond it, as trees or bushes. Shadows of this type are often responsible for fine effects in tying the house to its surroundings, and with their uneven and almost random formation often overlay the wall surface with a careless pattern of light and shade. The shadows of trees across the lawn have a carelessness of nature which adds much to the artistic planning of the designer.

Emphasize Texture

Last but not least in our consideration of the use of shadows we should notice the way in which they bring out the texture of a building. Notice in the larger illustration how the horizontal lines of shadow beneath each course of shingles indicate the projection of the course, and how all these lines taken together give a horizontal character to the wall surface. Thus by choosing thick shingles with a view to the shadows they will cast we have added to the character of the building.

The smaller illustration was chosen to indicate the way in which shadows bring out the features of a house of the English type. Notice how the narrow band of shadow at the bottom and to the right of the bay window accents the window and makes it stand out more clearly from the building and how the depth of this shadow along the wall indicates the projection of the window. Notice also how the shadows about the door and lower windows indicate the depth of their recess.

The use of shadows should always be considered in the design of the house for several reasons: First, because they give crispness to the various parts and define them more clearly; second, because they help in indicating the depth of the various recesses and the projections of the moldings; third, because they help to indicate the texture of the materials, and fourth, because interesting shadows, or features casting shadows, can often be used to improve an otherwise uninteresting façade.

Decorative Vegetable Plots

By F. J. KELLEHER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

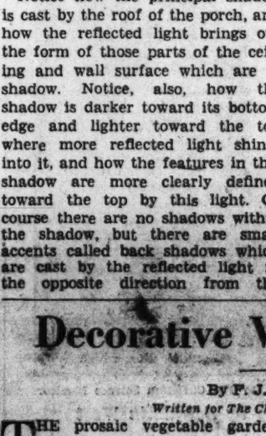
THE prosaic vegetable garden may be made beautiful as well as practical—a source of pleasure as well as one of profit, and with an increasing interest in the economy side of gardening, this year, there are probably many new vegetable gardeners.

Garden designs that imitate the arrangement of more formal flowering areas depend upon the ingenuity of the vegetable garden planner. By taking advantage of the variations in color and pattern of leaf, the size, and the growth habit of the plant, pleasing combinations result from studied plant grouping.

Honestly, We Mean It

Picture the garden having units centered with the reddish hue of beet leaves and framed with pale green leaf lettuce, or a billow of lacey carrot tops bordered with the broad leaves of spinach. Stately celery, in blanching collars, might tower over walls of red cabbage, or stand out against a background of trellised plants dripping with ripe red tomatoes. Cucumbers, beans or peas may climb the poles that make a fencelike inclosure. Groupings may involve several plants—carrots in the middle portion, then beets with leaf lettuce on the outside. The fringe next the walk may be a row of low growing flower plants for edging. Alyssum is a good steady flowering type.

Trellis plant supports may outline the garden in place of a fence. Poles of twining vegetables may be used for a rustic touch, or a fringe of sweet corn lends an agrarian atmosphere. A grape vine covered trellis gives a most picturesque leafy wall effect. The side next the house may display climbing roses as may also an archway opening to the main garden walk. A variety of flower bearing vines are also acceptable. Hollyhocks may be used against a lattice fence background.



Drawn for
The Christian Science Monitor
Plan for Vegetable Garden. Plots 1 and 2 Are Balanced in Design, and Plots 3 and 4, Plot 5 Is Flower Border, 6 Being for Hollyhocks. Plot 7 Is for Sundial or Other Accent, While 8 Is for Vegetables That do Not Fit Well Into Decorative Groupings or for Small Fruits.

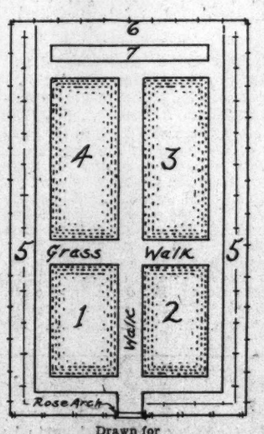
Grass Walks

Grass walks form best the straight-line edges of the vegetable units. Clean-cut edges between walk margins and vegetable plantings are most important in making effective the design appearance. The center walk is the axis of the garden plan and should be three feet or more in width depending on the size of the garden. Connecting walks may be two feet where bordered with low growing plants. These grassy paths are quite serviceable when the soil is damp.

With the dimensions of the garden at hand, a sketch may be made of the plan desired. The area will be divided lengthwise by the central walk and may then be quartered by a cross walk. Separate central units, if desired, are then formed with a circulating walk the location being in proportion to the garden area. A few stakes and some string will aid in spreading this map to fit the garden plot.

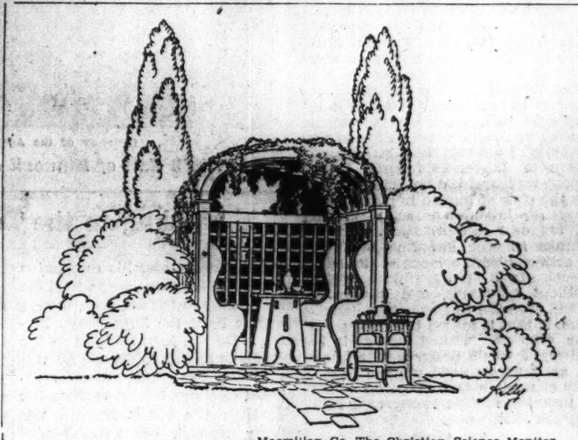
Larger Spaces

Larger garden spaces may be designed so that the central portion gives sufficient room for the vegetables. The outer boundary may be given over to a perennial flower border and may be three to five feet in width. For wider borders, a double row of hollyhocks may form the background with medium height things next and smaller growing sorts near the walk.



Drawn for
The Christian Science Monitor
Plan for Vegetable Garden. Plots 1 and 2 Are Similar Small Vegetables, 3 and 4 Similar Larger Ones. Plot 5 Is for Vegetables Trained to Poles or Trellis, 6 a Trellis for Tomatoes, 7 a Plot for Cutting Flowers. The Inclosure May Be a Fence, Lattice, Trellis Bearing Vines or Wall With Trained Fruit Trees. Rose Arch Entrance.

Pleasing arrangements worked out in the vegetable area add interest to this economic phase of the city home owner's agriculture or the country gentleman's gardening. Crop groupings may be planned so that one thing follows another while empty spaces show for short periods only. A touch of bright color can be inserted in small flower units that serve as points of interest where the main garden walks meet or the central walk ends. One may work out various and original landscape treatments. In any case it is a pleasure to produce a satisfying supply of fresh vegetable offerings where one's own unique vegetable lay-out grows into beauty along with utility.



Macmillan Co.-The Christian Science Monitor
From "The Outdoor Living Room" by L. W. Ramsey and C. H. Lawrence (Macmillan $2.50).

A Garden Club Project

Ypsilanti, Mich.

To the Garden Page Editor:

Perhaps the following paragraph regarding one of the activities of the Ypsilanti Garden Club might be used on the Garden Page and encourage some other garden clubs in their work of beautification. The response from the city as a whole has been very gratifying.

(Miss) E. M.

Ypsilanti, Mich., has a picturesque river, which is bordered in many places with large willows. Between the two main bridges—one of which is in the business district and one near the railroad station—the city owns most of the land near the water's edge, and is using this space to make a park. Imbued with a desire to beautify and with a vision gained from the many talks heard at club meetings, the Ypsilanti Garden Club initiated a campaign for the planting of this park to flowering trees and shrubs. The idea surely went "over the top," different organizations donating enough to buy 75 flowering trees. These, together with about 40 flowering shrubs and several gifts of evergreens, are being planted by the park commissioner. In a few years Ypsilanti looks forward to having a sight in the springtime that will make her as popular as other places having unusual floral exhibits, and a place that the traveler, as well as the citizen, may well pause to enjoy. Although the idea is patterned somewhat from the tidal basin at Washington, different species of crabapple trees are being used instead of the Japanese cherry, as it was learned the climate is too severe in Ypsilanti for the latter type of tree.

To Cut–Pioneering–All-Blue

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Long-Stemmed Perennials

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

While I love all flowers, my particular hobby is a garden of flowers which I can "pull"; in other words, long-stemmed blossoms which are lasting when cut for bouquets. Nearly all the old-fashioned perennials are especially good for this purpose, and several years ago, I planned on filling our small garden with nothing but tulips, iris, phlox, delphinium, peonies, shasta daisies, columbine, achillea, pyrethorum, coreopsis, gaillardia, veronica and hardy asters; but I soon found the need for the brilliant coloring of the rapid flowering little annuals. And the border of pansies, with their upturned thankful little faces which I planted last year, was the loveliest one which ever edged my garden. I found too that gladiolus repaid me a hundredfold for the time required in planting.

The soil in our garden is of the heavy clay type, and since the purchase of the needed amount of black soil was impossible, we decided to make good soil out of it. We mixed two loads of coarse sand, 100 pounds of fertilizer and all the coke ashes (sifted), which we could obtain at the time, with the clay, mixing over and over. This was done in the fall of the year, and in the spring the results were quite surprising. Last winter's coke ashes were all sifted and spread over the garden and this spring mixed with the soil. A florist very kindly advised me about coke ashes, and I thought possibly someone else might be benefited by it, too.

I want to thank the Monitor for the Garden page, and especially for "My Hobby" column. The letters in it have contained many helpful suggestions.

(Mrs.) L. R. C.

Half a World Away

Hemyock, Natal, S. Af.

Dear Friends:

Although all that I undertake in the garden is equally fascinating to me, I think I might pick out as my hobby, the endeavor to establish well-known English flowers out here, and to send specimens from Natal to England for the same purpose. We have been here only five years and such a hobby takes some time to show results, but I hope to hear this summer that some of the plants in England have flowered. They include the handsome "Leonotus leonorus," a brilliant orange perennial, somewhat resembling the dead nettle, but with a greater proportion of blossom to foliage and a chenille-like texture to the flower. Another treasure is the "Diorama pendulum" (sometimes called Sparasis, but I have the authority of "The Field" for the other name) is like a gigantic harebell, about five feet high and with graceful mauve bell-like flowers.

As far as my part goes out here, there have been some exciting survivals from sometimes a single plant as the result of a whole packet of seed. (We have many seeming enemies to surmount in the shape of hail, drought and pests!) In that way, "Mrs. Simkins," the fat white double pink, has won through to appear eventually in hundreds, and to be distributed to many friends. Also the wonderful blue penstemon "Blue Gem" is now cheerfully established, after a similar history. I did not turn my attention to wild flowers at first, but am now in happy possession of dozens of the fattest and healthiest plants of kingcups (marsh marigolds) which I hope to establish in the many streams on this farm. They should flower next September (our seasons are reversed in the Southern Hemisphere) and I wonder if it will be their début in South Africa. English bluebells (the wild hyacinth) started flowering in our little garden-wood last spring, also primroses raised from the true wild primrose seed. I hope to procure some wood-anemone bulbs for the same cool spot. All this sounds strange for South Africa, but here we are 5000 feet up and have continuous frost for three or four months.

I love all the "Garden Hobby" letters, and am so glad for this feature.

(Mrs.) E. L. P.

All-Blue Flowers

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

This spring, gardening has become an especially interesting activity to the members of my family. The Garden Page in the Monitor has given us many helpful suggestions, the "My Garden Hobby" section especially, so I am writing to express my appreciation, and to tell you a little about our garden and about my hobby.

Our place is about halfway down from the Berkeley Hills to the bay shore, and, although we have charming views of the hills, and the bay and the "Sleeping Lady"—Mt. Tamalpais—the soil in this vicinity inclines toward a cement-like hardness if not cultivated continually. However, it is very fertile, and we are delighted to see how the various plants respond to our care. And what a joy it is to share our lovely blossoms with appreciative friends minus gardens!

My garden hobby is an all-blue flower garden. (Including, of course, the necessary green foliage.) Canterbury bells, harebells, chimney bellflowers, delphiniums, lupines, larkspurs, violas, ageratum, blue pansies, blue lace flower, plumbago and a host of other sapphire bits of "sky, and rivers, and waterfalls, and lakes and seas!"

(Miss) M. H.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Trailing Some Changes in Style

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

II

THAT the changes which may be noticed in styles of furniture, as they are viewed during the last three centuries, are revealing reflections of the cultural status and of the living standards at each era, was noticed last week in these columns. In considering the 100 years following 1600, and the record of England only, it appeared that tastes of the ruler, be he King or Lord Protector, were likely to determine, or at least to strongly affect, the choices of the people at large.

As the eighteenth century begins it is seen that the shapes which we now know as Queen Anne are in general favor, having been introduced by her immediate predecessors. Thus Dutch types came in, which were in their turn north European interpretations of Italian and French styles. For England looked to the near continent for leadership in the arts, and there the influence had its source in Italy. Thence it flowed to and through many countries, in each being modified by its surroundings, that is, by the character of the people whom it touched. For several centuries this Renaissance had been going on in all phases of intellectual activity, the arts and the sciences.

Citizens' Names Now Designations

The individual citizen had been gaining recognition all this time, for the whole movement was an awakening of men's abilities and respect for one another. Soon in this eighteenth century the names of particular men begin to stand out as originators of especial note in furniture.

Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren had achieved honor as architects in the late 1600's. From now on, in England, it was to be the citizen, not the monarch, whose name would distinguish one class of this field of art from another. And the citizen found ready public listeners for almost any theory or fancy he cared to offer, for prosperity prevailed and foreign wars had ceased for a while.

There was lively trade with the Far East, furniture and fabrics and wall paper arriving, as well as decorated porcelains and grosser merchandise. The motives of lattices, pagodas, temples, mandarins and their exotic settings on walls and vases led to cabinetwork that attempted to seem in like manner. Several designers tried their hands at the idea, and at the same time endeavored to adapt the French rococo to the liking of the more conservative Englishman.

These are the times of Chippendale, who had become a cabinetmaker with a prosperous business years before he brought out the excellent piece of advertising, "The Gentleman's and Cabinet Maker's Director," in 1754. There is no knowing whether or not he was the best of his trade in London, but he must have been only one of many. Sheraton had a list of about 200 a few years later. Many of these, we may be sure, could design as well as build furniture, for so much ability was expected then. Thus there was a healthy productiveness in the group and its allied interests, which made that which now passes as the Chippendale style likely to be the assembling or adoption of the designs of others with the inclusion of many that were original. He fairly gives name to the standards of about 1740-1765, since he was the chief sponsor of its types.

Robert Adam's Potent Influence

Another individual influenced strongly the tastes of English people in the building and the furnishing of their homes during the latter half of the eighteenth century and since. That was Robert Adam, born ten years after Chippendale. As others had done to round out their education, he went to Italy, esteemed as the source of purest inspiration in the arts, for he was to follow the work of his father as an architect.

There he studied to such good purpose that on his return to London he was able to secure many commissions for building fine homes, in his own conception of the "classical manner." At 40 he was architect to the King. He with his three brothers operated as the Adelphi, to conduct an important establishment in designing homes and their furnishings.

They did not make furniture, but they did design it, as a part of their work as architects, that the very formal homes of their patrons might be suitably outfitted. It is known that some of the foremost craftsmen carried out these designs, among them the Chippendale establishment. These new conceptions were a novelty with an air of authority based on the supreme art of ancient times. They connoted, for the possessor, scholarship and the familiarity with wisdom of the times from which they were derived.

Whether or not the success of Robert Adam influenced the marked change of form that came to French furniture under Louis XVI, I cannot say. The two have not a little in common, as both break away sharply from their predecessors—Chippendale in one case and Louis XV in the other.

Since we are here concerned with causes, not with effects or the peculiarities of the forms which were discarded or adopted, little has been said of natures of the various styles mentioned. Still, it might be remarked that in both countries the change was, in a broad sense, from the ornate or the bulky to the simple and slender. Increasing refinement in taste and manners is expressed in this late movement.

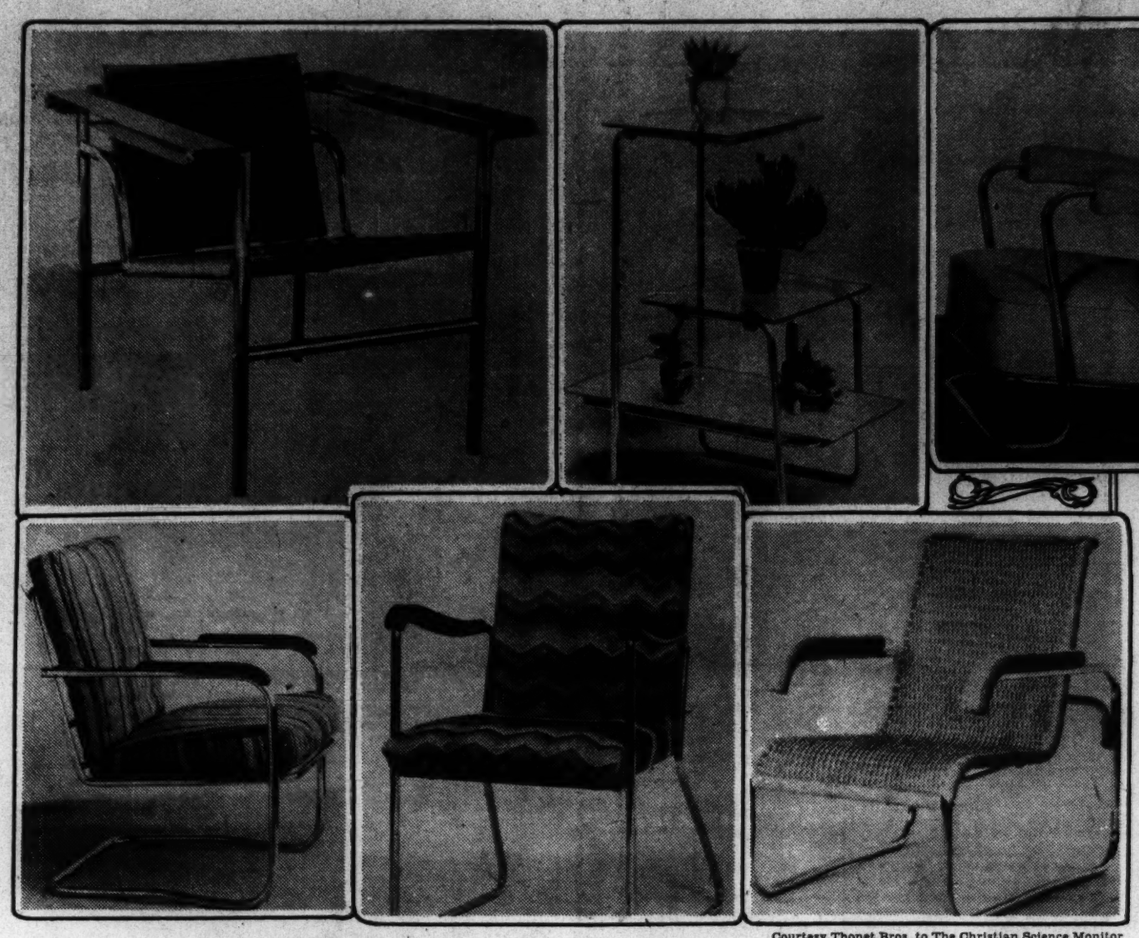
Far more than Adam, in the thought of the public, are Heppelwhite and Sheraton, as names that stand for important stages in furniture design. Coming along about 25 years later, they produced as rivals series of designs that include a wider group of articles than had appeared before. These point to a greater abundance of household conveniences and of the means that would provide them. Such numerous accessories in the form of devices that could be made simply if one did not care to follow an elaborate and difficult design, tend to indicate the fast increasing comforts that the late eighteenth-century home had acquired.

The Revolution in Industry

Back of all these changes in eighteenth-century home furnishing standards were social and industrial developments of the most important nature. During the latter half of that period machines rapidly displaced hand work, as both spinning and weaving were done more cheaply in factories than in homes. Then the steam engine permitted mills to be built almost anywhere. Iron manufacture became extensive, as machines were in demand and smelting with coke allowed low prices.

Quickly gained prosperity tended to liberal spending and to the patronage of architects, cabinetmakers and their allied trades, as costly homes became more abundant than ever before. In that 100 years the population of England had doubled, while the national income increased tenfold, a probable index of comparative business activity.

This industrial revolution, as it is called, was in a few years to submerge the individual craftsman in a factory system and to supply homes with an unprecedented quantity of furniture which came to be debased in style and in structure. The new methods lacked the test of experience to prove the endurance of their output, so much ill-built and ugly furniture was to come into the market before long. So we have seen in this brief survey how the individual designer and the cabinetmaker began to be recognized, his rise to eminence and high achievement and his practical disappearance as still other changes in social development occurred.



Courtesy Thonet Bros. to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHT METAL FRAMES; COVERINGS THAT RANGE FROM SEVERE TO GAY; COMFORT ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF; ARE ALL FOUND IN THESE NEW MODELS

"Strikingly smart"; "utterly ugly"; "delightfully modern"; "freak experiments"; these are some of the conflicting opinions that one hears expressed concerning chairs of this type, framed wholly of chromium-plated steel tubing. All who try them must agree, however, that they are amazingly comfortable and so meet fully the first requirement of their purpose.

They are also made with the least possible hand labor and with no joints that are likely to weaken. These are features that tend to promise low cost and enduring service. Their frank avoidance of applied ornament and the absence of any portion that does not add to the strength or the usefulness of the design are essentials in contemporary practice as conceived by a large class of its promoters.

In the upper row at the left, the fabric on the back, seat and arms is a single thickness of canvas, doubled over the framework and the ends connected by small spiral springs that allow the canvas to yield acceptably. Next comes a companion table, having shelves of plate glass at three levels, useful for books, magazines and a reading lamp. Then comes a chair with deep upholstery, covered in a parchment-colored leather and luxurious in the ease which it provides. Below are three distinct types of frames, and as many sorts of seats. The first has loose cushions; the second has its coverings permanently attached; the third, with its woven reed seat and arms, hints at porch or garden use.

Random Notes

By "COLLECTOR"

London

AMERICAN visitors to London this summer will rejoice in the reappearance in the British Museum of the Portland Vase, the world-famous object of Greek art, which has for nearly three years been lying in the vaults of a bank.

It will be recalled that the vase was first deposited on loan at the British Museum in 1810; was smashed into a hundred pieces by an irresponsible visitor in 1845; was then repaired and remained undisturbed until 1929. Then the Duke of Portland, who had inherited the treasure, withdrew it from the Gold Ornament room in the museum and offered it for auction at Christie's. The sum of 29,000 guineas was offered for it at the sale, but as this was much below the reserve price the vase was withdrawn, the Duke's recent offer to redeposit it with the museum being gladly accepted.

Mr. H. B. Walters, keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the museum, who has had charge of the treasure for more than 40 years, has recently retired. He tells of an unexpected recent antique "find" by an amateur collector in London's Friday Caledonian Market. "Only the other day," he said on the eve of his retirement, "an old lady brought in to me a very nice terra-cotta head of the best Greek period. She had bought it in the Caledonian Market for a shilling."

* * *

Collectors who wish to put their old Georgian silver, or Sheffield plate, antiques to practical domestic use often show considerable ingenuity in adapting obsolete articles to modern service. A Mayfair dealer has recently furnished an interesting list of old pieces and the uses to which some of his resourceful American and British customer-collectors now put them. The list in part follows:

Large tea caddies are employed either for pot-pourri or else as biscuit boxes.

Old candle snuffer trays are now utilized as charming pen, pin and pencil trays.

Ancient gravy argyles may be used for maple sirup.

Antique glass, tumbler-shaped beakers are now employed as flower containers.

The Attractive Small Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN MODERN domestic architecture, rooms are usually of moderate size, but occasionally we find small rooms, especially in the city apartment, where the dimensions are such as to present real problems in furnishing. The color scheme and the treatment of the floor, the lines of the furniture and its arrangement, are all important considerations, as, indeed, they are in rooms of any size. But in small areas they may make the room practically useful or not.

One of the most interesting features in contemporary furniture design, as in interior architecture, is the attention given to the function and utility of an object. Recessed walls provide for bookshelves, cupboards, decorative niches, couches, or benches, without intruding upon the actual room space. Desks, tables and beds may be made to fold up and disappear. Moreover, neatness and compactness may prove to be artistic as well as practical.

Perhaps the first to diminish in size, where they haven't disappeared altogether, were dining rooms. Regarded as places for eating only, they are often found to have only the table and necessary chairs, the wall space between the dining room and kitchen being lined with shelves and cupboards for all practical requirements.

A very narrow dining room has a fireplace at one end, flanked by wall shelves for glassware. The adjacent wall has a built-in sofa at which the oblong table may be placed, making a cozy corner near the fire, otherwise the table stands in the center of the room. Where a wall is broken by two doors, the table and chairs may be placed between the doors. If painted the same light shade as the walls, the sense of space is relatively unbroken. Another very small room has only a round table with chairs placed about it, with an entire wall devoted to cupboards where dishes and glassware are stored. The slender proportions inherent in metallic furniture make it desirable for this purpose.

It is of considerable help to have shelves for books or for utility constructed high in the wall, so that furnishings may be placed below without interference, thus every inch of space is used.

A very compact piece called a tower cabinet was designed by Hugo Gnam Jr. for a living room. It contained a radio, phonograph, bookshelves and desk, all in one. A table serving three purposes has been designed at the Eugene Schoen studio. In original form it is an end table, and by placing different tops on the base and raising the height with a ratchet spring it is transformed for bridge or for dining table.

For the bedroom of small dimensions, a piece which combines bureau, dressing table and desk need be the only furniture besides the bed and a chair. In a children's room that is narrow, a double level bunk was used, while another room had two cots placed head to head along one wall, the opposite wall being lined with cupboards and the only movable furniture being two low tables.

A man's one-room apartment, with a highly ingenious treatment, has three levels, divided by two low steps. The upper level nearest the large window has a low easy chair, with a desk against the wall; the middle level, for dining, has a couch and low table, facing a buffet along the opposite wall, while the lowest level has a day-bed and chair. A few plants are placed on the upper step, gracefully separating the sections.

For the small study or library, tables with several shelves provide extra space for books and magazines. The desk in such a room should have long narrow lines with drawer space at both ends, and should be placed against the long wall. Chairs and table of simple lines and low construction are preferable in that they leave unbroken the upper half of the interior..

C. A. H.

Double Purpose Living Rooms

IN AN increasing number of small houses and apartments today, the combined living - dining room is being found an excellent device to make the best possible use of every foot of space. This does not mean that such a room implies a cramped and unlovely way of living. It is rather in the nature of a return to the tradition of the large room of pioneering days, which was kitchen, dining- and living-room all in one. We do not insist that it perform so many duties as this, for modern people desire a comfort unknown to our forefathers; still, there is a parallel in this new meeting ground for the family, which gives space for everyday activities and for gracious entertaining.

Forethought Is All Important

The success of such a room depends very largely on the wisdom with which it is furnished. It must be considered and planned as a whole; every detail of the background, every piece of furniture, must have a definite place in the scheme. The bright and cheerful atmosphere which we associate with an attractive dining room may be suggested, but the room must first be pleasant to live with. We must avoid decorative treatments which are so striking that they would soon become tiring, delightful as they might be for a time.

The wall that is painted, or given an interesting texture with plastic material, or paneled with wood, is usually the best choice for a background that is a helpful guarantee against decorative pitfalls. Against this we may use curtains, wall hangings and upholsteries of definite color and pattern; rugs and bits of pottery to give the brightness and variety such a room requires.

Planning the Color Scheme

The simplest way of planning the color scheme is to take a rug or wall hanging, the window drapery, the upholstery for the sofa, or some other detail which contains the desired colors, and use it as a key. Other chair coverings, rugs and accessories should then be chosen in tones which harmonize with and pick up one or more of the colors in the key piece, balancing them so that there will not be too much of any one. In this way the various spots of color, even though scattered in quite a large room, will draw it together into a reposeful unity, while avoiding monotony and distributing the interest.

Some of the most charming combination rooms are furnished in early American or French provincial style, and sometimes the two are used together. Good reproductions of furniture of these types are extremely practical. They offer a wide range of possibilities in chairs, tables and stools of harmonious design and various adaptability, while creating an atmosphere of gracious, homelike informality.

For example, that all-important piece, the table which will be used for meals, may be one of several types—saw-buck or trestle, pivot, round or square, gate-leg or drop-leaf—so that it is easy to find one of required proportions and size. One or two benches may be used with certain types, or the room may contain a variety of chairs suited to the purpose. Tall slat-back chairs, Windsors, provincial armchairs with tie-on cushions and many others may be found, which will be equally useful at the table and elsewhere in the room. A cushioned settle, a simple sofa or daybed and other similar pieces will invite us to hours of quiet reading or conversation.

Choosing the Table

Graceful eighteenth century styles in furniture may be adapted to make an exceptionally attractive room, if the more formal type is preferred. An advantage of such a choice is the opportunity of using one of those dining tables of the period which are actually composed of several pieces. For example, there is one made up of two half-round tables on four legs and a central rectangular section with two wide hinged leaves. This offers perhaps the simplest of all ways of adapting the table size to a small or a large party. Another good choice is the "Duncan Phyfe" pedestal type, with two broad leaves, an irreproachable dining table when the leaves are up and which occupies very little space when they are dropped.

In general we should not attempt to conceal the double purpose of the room. The most pleasing effect is likely to be obtained by making tableware, silver and the china a part of the decoration on Welsh dresser or corner cupboard. However, an exception may be made in the case of small quarters, such as are often preferred by a thrifty young couple. In this case it is better to choose a moderate size drop-leaf or pivot type table, which will take up little space and may be placed against a wall to appear as a simple living-room table when not in use.

Definite Centers of Interest

The room with an alcove at one end of course presents a much simpler problem. If there is a fireplace, we have a center of interest to which guests will naturally gravitate before and after dinner, so the dining table should be placed at the opposite end of the room. Lacking a fireplace, some other focus should be arranged with sofa, softly shaded lamps and one or two comfortable chairs. During after-dinner conversation in this corner it is easy to have the table cleared unobtrusively.

It is a wise plan to include only those pieces of furniture and decorative accessories for which there is definitely a place and a purpose. Furniture should be chosen with an eye to multiple utility. For example, where space is limited a secretary will provide not only desk space, but shelves for china and drawers for silver and linen.

Working according to such ideas as these, the living-dining room may be given an atmosphere of comfort and charm such as is found only in rooms decorated and furnished for use. Then both family and friends will declare it one of the most attractive features of the house.

D. S. B.

As the Desk Developed

THE prevailing form for desks that were made in America before 1725 was, first, that of a box having a slanted lid. In the earlier types this lid hinged at the upper ledge, but toward the end of the period the hinges were at the lower edge and slides supported it from below, as in present practice. With the slides the box acquired a stand, as writing became a more common activity of colonists and as the conveniences for doing it were provided with that larger outlay which increased prosperity permitted.

It cannot be said that certain features belonged exclusively to any one decade, nor even to a certain quarter century. Any dates that are assumed to apply to the details of a type of furniture can be true only in a general way. Changes in style spread slowly, so individual pieces may have been made much later than one might think, if judgment were based wholly on their form. It is safe to assume, however, that no piece can be older than its construction and its decorations indicate as those evidences are weighed by qualified judges.

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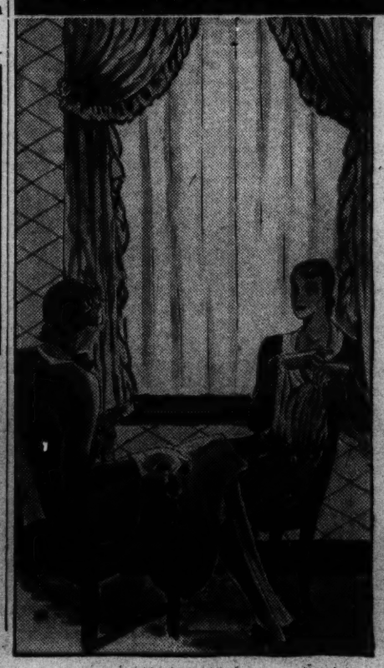

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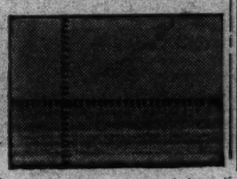

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE 1932 exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Burlington House, is memorable for at least two things: a charming and excellent painting of athletic girlhood by an artist who has hitherto escaped attention, and the series of portraits and decorative panels which have been commissioned from several artists for the embellishment of the new halls of the Bank of England.

Mr. Lancelot M. Glasson is a Kensington artist who has been represented in the Academy for some years past, but he has never before shown a work so attractive to the general public and so satisfying to critcial opinion as "The Young Rower." This picture depicts a young oarswoman in a boathouse bending on one knee to pull up her sock, and not only has the artist chosen a beautiful and refined type of young womanhood for his model, but he has placed her on his canvas in a pose that is entirely natural and yet has the fine decorative appeal of a good design by Degas. Otherwise, there is no hint of Degas in his personal handling of the theme. The figure is admirably drawn, the modeling of the limbs is firm and rounded without being in any way exaggerated, and the cool color scheme of dark blue, green, white, pink and wood color is suave and harmonious.

This is a picture which has real beauty and to which we return with joy again and again. Further, there is a sutble allegory in the action of the subject. In the playing grounds of England there is not uncommonly heard the cry, "Pull up your socks!" this exclamation being a favorite schoolboy exhortation to the player to "buck up" and do his utmost. The action of this "Young Rower" therefore may be taken to express a determination to go "all out" and deserve success. It is this touch, added to the beauty of the figure and the technical excellence of the oil painting, which gives the work a general appeal.

Paintings for Bank of England

One cannot truthfully say that the 11 paintings for the Bank of England—hung together in Gallery VIII—are equally delightful, but if the result be disappointing it would be unfair to lay all the blame on the painters. Technically they have acquitted themselves well of the tasks imposed on them. Sinking their personal mannerisms, they have worked together to a scheme, so that there is a certain uniformity of style and coloring which leads to harmony when the works are hung together. The full-length portraits have much merit, particularly those of "Sir Gordon Nairne," by Mr. W. W. Russell, R. A.; "W. H. Clegg, Esq.," by Sir Cullen of Ashbourne," by Sir William Rothenstein. But while an artist can make something of the single figure of a governor, director or chief accountant, it appears to be much more difficult to combine a number of these contemporary figures into a decorative panel that will both please the eye and elevate the thought.

Consider, reader, if you were a painter, what could you do when you were instructed to paint a large picture depicting "A Director Announcing the Bank Rate to the Chief Officials"? The young Associate, Mr. Walter T. Monnington, shows us an immaculately dressed, but rather supercilious-looking gentleman, opening the door of a room in which are grouped together a number of equally well-dressed men standing about in decorous and subservient attitudes. The scene is well enough composed, the figures are well drawn, the whole is competently colored, and I have no doubt it is a perfectly correct presentation of the facts. But dear, dear, it is the fact itself that is so distressingly uninspiring. With all respect to high finance, is this a subject which lends itself to anything but satirical treatment in pictorial art? Could even the genius of a Rembrandt raise this given theme to a point of sublimity?

Forgiveness Called For

We ought therefore to forgive the artists, who have done their best, if these Bank paintings fail to touch our emotions or to elevate our thought. Mr. Colin Gill in his lunettes has shown us the facts about "Weighing Gold" and "Receiving Bullion." Mr. A. K. Lawrence, A. R. A., has had rather better decorative material to work upon in his large lunette showing the pageantry of "The Guard Arriving," but though the uniforms of the soldiers contribute a gay note of color, the spectacle is really not much more inspiring. Surely in the long history of the Bank of England there must have been something better worth commemorating than these dull records of contemporary happenings? We can imagine the high romance with which a Brangwyn, given a free hand, might have invested some of the Bank's manifold activities. We cannot help wondering what Watts or Whistler would have done had either of them had this opportunity.

When we remember that these are no ephemeral exhibits, but paintings which will occupy a permanent place in one of London's most famous and historic buildings, it is impossible to dismiss them lightly. Regarded collectively they show efficiency on the part of the artists in matters of technique, but they also expose a pitiful poverty of ideas in all concerned.

This technical efficiency and lack of ennobling ideas are characteristic of the majority of the Academy exhibits. There are numbers of well-executed portraits, numbers of charming landscapes skillfully painted, but very, very few subject pictures of high interest.

There is plenty to look at, but little to think about afterward. And that is the test of art.

A Sad Picture

For that reason we must respect a large wall decoration by the newly elected Associate, Mr. Ernest Procter. "To Those Who Attempt" is a large square composition showing a dejected young Greek, in classical costume, leaning against the white background of the Winged Horse, Pegasus. On either side are groups of classical maidens, presumably comforting the youth on either his failure to mount or his inability to keep his seat on the steed that soars. Mr. Procter is a skillful designer and his sensitively drawn figures are well grouped together and have a certain monumental feeling. There is a touch of austerity in the cool, gray-white color scheme, but that is not inappropriate to the subject. But while we can respect his technical achievement and his philosophic intention, we can hardly escape being depressed by his painting. It is a sad picture which emphasizes the melancholy produced by a realisation of failure. We should all prefer Mr. Procter to exercise his undoubted gifts on more cheerful themes.

In addition to his imaginative and decorative work, Mr. Procter is a landscape painter of considerable distinction, and in the last gallery (XI)—described this year as the "Modern Room"—he has a pleasing green Cornish landscape of "Colmer's Hill." Here also his wife, Mrs. Dod Procter, the most highly gifted perhaps of our younger women painters, shows a full-length female figure, "Indolence," distinguished by an increased warmth and tenderness of color while it still retains that fine feeling for form and accomplishment in design which won the artist her reputation. The most "modern" things in this room are two paintings by Mr. Glyn Philpot, R. A., who, forsaking the reserve of his Venetian coloring, breaks out into flaming colors for post-impressionistic symbolism in his fantastically conceived "Aphrodite" and "Ascending Angel." Both these are somewhat akin to the last works of Sims.

Another feature of this year's Academy is the introduction from outside of three pictures bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest — Mr. Gilbert Spencer's synthesis of rural life, "A Cotswold Farm"; Ethel Walker's portrait of "Jean Werner Laurie," and Mr. Alan Beeton's Vermeer-like lay figure, "Decomposing." All these have been previously exhibited in London and have already been appreciated in these columns.

The array of portraits, which generally tends to become a little monotonous, is pleasantly varied this year by the presence of a number of "Conversation Pieces," prominent among which are Mr. H. James Gunn's admirable group of "Hillaire Belloc, G. K. Chesterton and Maurice Baring"; Mr. Philip Connard's deft and delicate impression of "Some Members of the Arts Club," and Mr. Arthur T. Nowell's larger and more closely realized group at the same club, a picture in which the well-informed will easily identify Sir William Llewellyn, P. R. A., and Mr. Campbell Dodgson—standing by the fireplace—Sir David Murray, Sir Frank Short and other well-known artists.

The Christian Science Monitor

"Seated Figure," Painted by Mr. Edmund G. Schildknecht, Awarded the J. I. Holcomb Prize of $100 in the Twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition by Indiana Artists at the Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis.

Caricatures and Contraptions

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CARICATURE, as practiced for many decades in France, is the subject of an exhibition at the Caz-Delbo Gallery, exemplifying the great range of talent that has been expended upon this phase of expression by men to be respected for their art as well as for their satirical ideas. Central in any such exhibition, properly, is the work of Daumier. Twice he went to prison for his pictorial jibes at Louis Philippe, and here are the two offending lithographs. In both Daumier makes use of the monarch's pear-shaped head as a motif. Today only the print alleging that a change took place in the shape of that head as a result of three years' occupancy of the throne has meaning for those who do not understand the topical significance of the picture of a prostrate form heaving under the weight of an enormous pear.

Repeated study of Daumier's lithographs can only increase one's admiration of their esthetic worth, for he lavished all his craftsmanship upon these studies, to the end that every one is a marvel of expressive drawing, valued today as a work of art by a man who in his own day was classed as a journalistic illustrator. That the artist in Daumier always dominated his indignation at social injustice in the law courts, venality in politics and fatuousness among the nouveaux riches, resulted in giving this form of journalism a permanent value, might well be taken to heart by many a modern caricaturist who is satirist first and artist a long way after.

No Need of a Bludgeon

This element of artistic worth may be discovered as almost constant in the work of other French caricaturists here shown. Leandre's political cartoons are always recognizable portraits, subtly exaggerating details for satirical effect. One might easily imagine Clemenceau making a collection of the pictorial satires he inspired. Then there was Gerbault, with his pictorial treatment of the eccentricities of aspect and costume affected by an esthetic masklike couple who announce themselves to have come to Paris to revive the French gayety of old. Rabier invariably made a decoration of his barnyard subjects, with all the subjects in stitches over the denizens' homely jesting. Steinlen is here, too, always restrained in his color scheme and taking pride in his drawing.

Forain's big, essentializing vision in the handling of human figures gave overpowering weight to his caricatures, and the Toulouse-Lautrec lavished all his gifts upon these supposedly fleeting contributions to weeklies, to be forgotten within the week unless some far-sighted collector preserved them for their inherent worth.

"Mobiles"

Something new in sculpture, or rather in exercises by a sculptor, is provided by Mr. Alexander Calder in his current exhibition of "mobiles," or abstract sculptures, at the Julien Levy Galleries. These constructions, built up of wires of varying size, in the forms of circles, spirals and ellipses, with projecting wires ending in black, red and white spheres, ranging in size from a polo ball to a marble, escape the physically static nature characteristic of sculpture as ordinarily understood. Movement is not merely implied in the pose or gesture, as in figures of the familiar sort, but is actually achieved through the use of wires so slender that the composition picks up the tremors of vibration caused by traffic in the street below, or else enters upon an elaborate series of arabesques when actuated by a small electric motor.

Novel, at least, is the resultant effect. It is possible that these "mobiles" may start a new fad of expression, for the possibilities are considerable in the way of composing captive forms in abstract movement. One of the items has two balls, one of which revolves at a regular pace while the other is made to ascend and descend at the side in a series of irregular stops and starts. Some sort of delicately poised eccentric cam induces a variety of "steps" into the rise and fall of the ball that hesitates in its progress.

Another contraption opens up a fertile field for oscillating, opposing and harmonic curves in motion, with a red ball and a circle formed in the wire brought into a pause of focus at one point of the evolution. Balance of a large weight near the base of the support by a small weight at a distance—both weights being an integral part of a sort of miniature seesaw — enters into several of these devices. Geometry, plausibly, might find some sort of mobile expression in elaborations of these rather simplified experiments. Altogether the exhibition provides a neat fillip to the closing weeks of the art season. Whether or not it will have any lasting meaning, it is proving seriously provocative to some gallery visitors and a source of smiles for others.

In Terms of Movement

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SOMETHING in the way of a real motion picture may be forthcoming from the United Artists studio when Mr. Douglas Fairbanks releases his modern Robinson Crusoe film, recently made in the South Seas. Most of the action is concerned with a castaway's efforts to make himself understood by the natives. As they do not share a common language, this would seem to make ideal material for a film that has the benefit of music and other illustrative and accompanying sounds, and does not depend upon talk for its effects.

A similar condition obtains in the new Soviet film, "Siberian Patrol," in which there can be no conversation between a British soldier and the Russian revolutionists who capture him. There is a humorous sequence in which the captors endeavor to make him understand the aims of the revolution, but the net pictorial result is that he manages to pronounce the name of Lenine after them.

From Tahiti Murneau and Flaherty brought a picture that unreeled itself in terms exclusively of motion, "Tabu"; and that has proved widely entertaining. That the native players did not seek to express themselves in talk proved an added merit of a film that utilizes the camera's unique ability to depict continuity of motion. Mr. Fairbanks, who manifested a large grasp of motion picture possibilities before dialogue was mistakenly allowed to become a dominant element of sound films, may be preparing a picture that can go around the world, like e Chaplin films, without benefit of translations into various languages.

Not for France Only

All compromises were thrown aside by M. René Clair when he made "A Nous la Liberté." He found there was no need of the transparent device used in his picture, "Le Million," of having two Englishmen as chorus explain the action as it went along for the benefit of British and American film spectators. There are brief snatches of French talk in "A Nous la Liberté," but they are not used as comment on the action. This is self-explanatory because of the ingenious uses made of the camera's powers of pictorial narrative. Transition scenes, bridging lapses of time in the action, are neatly and logically made by dissolving from one scene to another, showing the hero's progress from sheet music vendor, to phonograph salesman, to phonograph manufacturer. In each instance the camera eye closes upon a phonograph disk and opens again on another disk in a new setting, the final transfer being to a disk-trademark on top of the great factory.

Time Modulations

In music we have modulations in the process of change of key; in motion pictures there are modulations in the process of telescoping time, now that subtitles have gone out as a means of denoting time lapses. In American pictures these modulations are frequently happy and smooth, for little use is made these days of distracting superimposed images in separate motion. In the new Ufa film, "Congress Dances," there is an effective dissolve in transferring attention from an official ball to a performance at the opera. The camera depicts the dancing feet of the officials and their ladies at the ball, the end of this sequence blending with the movements of the ballet.

Setting Action to Music

In this same Ufa film, I am informed by a gentleman expert in studio methods, the sequence showing the shop girl dancing delightedly through the various rooms of a villa was done to previously composed music. A polka pizzicatoed by the strings is matched by the movements of Miss Lilian Harvey in ascending the stairs. "Herein," says my informant, "lies a lode of cinema musical possibilities. You cannot fail to find an esthetic thrill in this sequence—for remember you are moving her in time to music just as you move Mickey Mouse." It is possible that drama will return to its primal state of the dance in some future sound film that carries out the technical implications of this incident. Something of the sort was done several years ago by Mr. John Murray Anderson, when he arranged part of the action of "King of Jazz" to music composed before the scenes were filmed.

E. C. S.

Westchester Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

White Plains, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY people, always aware of their social and political unity, could hardly attain better experience and expression of it than they did when they assembled in the building known as the Center, to open their annual music festival, on the night of May 20. Inhabiting a rural area rather outside metropolitan domination, and organized into communities that the name, "suburbs," fails quite to fit, they live almost as independently now as they did in the time of the colonial landholders. They form a County in a meaning of the word peculiar, as far as the United States is concerned, to the Hudson River Valley, and chiefly to the eastern side of that. Accordingly, when they get up enterprises like the spring concerts which they instituted here some years ago, using then a big tent for an auditorium, they perforce put a mark on them that will neither be rubbed off nor daubed out. They have made, in brief, a success of their musical meetings; and there is small likelihood that they will be balked from fine and noble achievement in seasons to come, whether by wiles from without or by blunders from within.

The units that merge together as the festival chorus represent a certain diversity of technique, of course, inasmuch as they come from various quarters of Westchester and are trained through the winter by their own conductors. That does not hinder, however, their working well in grand ensemble under a conductor-in-chief. The consolidated clubs and societies, when occupying the vast platform of the County Center, are directed, just as they were when they crowded the benches of their original canvas hall of song, by Mr. Albert Stoessel, and they are assisted by an orchestra, presumably of his choosing, of appropriate size. For change of discipline and mechanism, the performers find themselves no longer watching the precise movements of a baton, but instead, the supple down-left-right-up of Mr. Stoessel's open hand. So they keep along with modern trends. In regard to this circumstance, was not Mr. J. Fred Wolle of Bethlehem, Penna., the first conductor to guide choral singing without a stick held aloft and imperiously brandished? A good deal, truly, will be owing to Mr. Wolle when those art accountants called musicologists take hold of the period of the twenties and thirties, to figure out its liquidation.

The material which the Westchesterians presented at their first reunion, to show the results of their months of practice, comprised part one, "Spring," of "The Seasons," by Haydn; "Toward the Unknown Region," by Vaughan Williams; "Song of Faith," by John Alden Carpenter; "Tribute to Foster," by Percy Grainger, and "Exultate Deo," by Mabel Daniels. The soloists taking part in the excerpt from "The Seasons" were Mme. Jeannette Vreeland, Mr. Arthur Hackett and Mr. Richard Bonelli. The narrator in "Song of Faith" was Mr. Edgar Fowlston. The soloists in "Tribute to Foster" were Mme. Vreeland, Mme. Marie Powers, Mr. Willard Young, Mr. Hackett and Mr. Bonelli. But for the Haydn number, everything on the program was of more or less recent date. Two of the composers, Miss Daniels and Mr. Grainger, were present at the concert, and Mr. Grainger lent his help in the "Tribute to Foster" as pianist. For that matter, Mr. Grainger is himself of the County, having been for a good many years a White Plains resident; a case, surely, of an artist selecting the right place for his domicile, or of a locality attracting the right sort of artist, either way we like.

To make a little vocal comment, the tone of the large choir was impressive for volume and rich for quality. At the same time, it never broke out into noise or refined itself down to mere sweetness. Every member seemed to contribute to the effect, yet the whole harmony of voices was smooth and controlled. Every man and every woman of the big aggregation appeared intent on achieving beauty of sound, though with no idea of sacrificing liveliness or good humor to it.

It would not have been a music festival, had fireworks been left out. Mr. Bonelli, a baritone of Italian-looking name but of American-betraying attitude, provided the required episodes, singing opera arias with the orchestra and songs with accompaniment of piano, Mr. Walter Golde assisting. Mr. Bonelli is all but Italian, too, as a vocalist. His style is not a little on the generous, flamboyant order of Mr. Pasquale Amato's.

Physics and Politics

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

AT THE Globe Theater, "Wings Over Europe," by Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne, beginning April 27, 1932. At the Phoenix Theater, "G" Theater Club presents "Rings on Her Fingers," by H. F. Maltby, beginning May 1, 1932. At the Embassy Theater, "The Tragedy of Nan," by John Masefield, revived May 2, 1932.

In "Wings Over Europe" Mr. Robert Nichols and Mr. Maurice Brown present to us a young natural scientist, Francis Lightfoot, nephew of the Prime Minister, who has discovered a method of harnessing the energy that is said to be imprisoned in the atom. He offers his discovery to the British Cabinet on condition that they forthwith draw up a program for the good of humanity in the light of his revelations. The Cabinet is bewildered and out of its depth, and not unnaturally does not rise to the occasion. Whereupon young Mr. Lightfoot resolves to blow up the whole world in one grand explosion.

Mr. Shaw has no need to look to his particular laurels. In wit and political acumen and capacity to weave a discussion of public affairs into the fabric of a play, the authors of "Wings Over Europe" pant distressfully a long way behind him. The sociological dissertations which they have put into their drama are, indeed, as George III said to Shakespeare, "sad stuff." But for sheer exciting, skin-tingling melodrama, "Wings Over Europe" is an entertainment to be grateful for.

Interest naturally centers in the character of Lightfoot, who is represented as being something quite special in the way of genius. We are told that Einstein talks of little else but this young man's discoveries. It is always difficult to put a genius convincingly upon the stage, and Messrs. Nichols and Browne have not succeeded in their task. Lightfoot chatters like a Hyde Park orator who has read half a dozen pages of Rousseau, and completely misunderstood them. He does not in the least converse like a genius. To which the authors may reply that very few geniuses do. Sir William Rothenstein has put it on record that the dullest man he ever met was Lord Kelvin. But this retort is not good enough. Great men in ordinary life are under no compulsion to go about convincing everyone they meet of their real greatness. Great men on the stage are under this compulsion. The former can afford to talk drivel, because they manifest their qualities in other things than conversation. The latter cannot.

Mr. Francis James plays Lightfoot with unexpected gusto. His eyes shine, he makes large gestures, his voice rings out as though he were delivering all the sonorities of Shakespeare. A good performance. But it is when Lightfoot is off the stage that "Wings Over Europe" comes into its own.

In the third act, when the Cabinet is seen awaiting the final explosion, each man preparing for it according to his several composition, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs reading Plato, the Lord Privy Seal playing Patience, the Lord High Chancellor repenting of his misdeeds, and reciting Gilbert Murray's beautiful translation of the well-known lines on Heraclitus, the Attorney-General quite losing his self-control—in this act the play triumphantly relies on the excitements of melodrama, and works up to a climax that is shattering in another sense than that of the precocious Lightfoot's intention. Mr. Felix Aylmer, Mr. Evan Thomas, Mr. Kinsey Peile, Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mr. Melville Cooper all acquit themselves well in this scene and the others.

In "Rings on Her Fingers" Mr. Maltby has written a modern version of "La Dame aux Camellias," and thereby shown that Dumas's drama has not lost its theatrical effectiveness.

The Poet Laureate's beautiful "Tragedy of Nan" still remains, in the production at the Embassy, Hampstead, one of the most moving works in twentieth-century English literature.

Graphic Sketch Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE thirty-third annual exhibition of work by members of the Graphic Sketch Club, now on view in the galleries of that institution, embraces as usual painting, sculpture and black - and - whites, and is, true to its own tradition, a community gathering - ground for artists in all stages of development, and of many races.

In general the exhibition presents a cross section of contemporary art trends, ranging from the would-be primitive to the ultra-sophisticated, and from the academic to the radical.

The influence of Rousseau—or is it John Kane of Pittsburgh?—may be felt in the landscapes by Mr. Francis Criss, with a touch also of Fiene in choice of subject matter. One of the compositions is titled "Greenwich Village Roof Tops" and the other "Columbia Yacht Club, Hudson River."

In richness of pigmentation and full rounding of forms the most interesting exhibitor is Mr. Frank Stamato. Having begun his career as a sculptor, and learned to mold form actually in the round, he now turns to painting, in which he combines a strong sculptural sense with an equally deep love of color. Although it is obvious that Mr. Stamato has studied the French moderns, and profited by their color theories, his work seems more influenced by a study of the old masters—of Titian, for example.

Two interesting exhibitors are Mr. Minorci Aoki, a Japanese, and Mr. Dox Thrash, a Negro. Mr. Aoki offers "Back Yard," a composition that reveals in its handling of lines and pigments the inner struggle of the Oriental who, in a western land, is forced to think in Occidental terms.

Mr. Thrash paints simply and objectively, without apparent influences. "Brown," his sketch of a small Negro boy, and "Portrait of a Friend," a character study of a Negro woman, are honest, straightforward statements of facts.

The Martinos, Antonio and Giovanni, use the same lush brush strokes. Antonio tackles a self-portrait, a spring landscape and a harbor scene. Giovanni, in "A March Morning," is more subtle in his use of pigments, producing a sensitive atmospheric composition in feeling not unlike Mr. Jules Scalella's winterscape, "Through the Hills."

Mr. Maxim B. Gottlieb and Mr. Henry Cooper strike off on more imaginative paths, but do not as yet possess the technical and structural grasp to reach their objectives.

Still-life and landscapes abound, with figure groups in a minority. Miss Hortense Ferne's "Bally Hoo," a circus composition, is especially interesting for its balanced arrangement. Mr. Frank C. Kirk, the most inventive of the still-life painters, introduces a strain of imagination. His "He Just Arrived" gives personality to the absent one by a still-life arrangement of his coat, hat, musical instrument, brief case, muffler and umbrella. Much the same device of indirect characterization is used in studying the garments of a Talmudist.

Sculpture is as usual rather scant, with Mr. Pietro Ciavarra to the fore in relief composition, dealing with portraits and allegories, and Mr. Fred Herricht in wood carving, with his delicate statuette of "Mother and Child."

D. G.

New Incidental Music to 'Hamlet'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

SINCE Mounet - Sully abandoned the chief rôle, "Hamlet" had never been inscribed upon the bills of the Comédie Française until the talent of the young tragedian, M. Yonnel, made possible lately its revival. The version that Sarah Bernhardt interpreted is being presented today.

Of special interest is the importance given in this revival to the musical side. An original score was commissioned from a musician of great talent, M. Jacques Larmanjat, who has written some theater music quite remarkable in its accuracy, tact and nobility.

Unfortunately, in a literary theater, the arrival of a host of instrumentalists and singers makes a difficulty. The producer and the stage manager do not know where to place this army of performers and this forest of desks. They must be placed so as not to interfere with the scene shifters. On the other hand, the actors do not wish to be covered by the orchestra. Everyone is therefore agreed in exiling the musicians as far away as possible from the stage. They are imprisoned underground, they are parked in a pit or they are pushed into the top boxes of a theater.

It is this last solution that was adopted at the Théatre Française and it is obviously not a very happy one. The music comes in indistinct spurts and it is the baritone melody of the actors that covers the voice of the instruments. For those musicians who are trying to follow the composer's thought, it is a perpetual effort to hear the orchestral parts or the choruses.

For the rest, the public of a literary theater has not enough respect for music. For a Shakespearean work, the composer had quite naturally linked with music scenes that are separated by a quiet change of scenery. Now, the fall of the curtain after each scene automatically lets loose the reflex of applause, which immediately covers the symphonic commentaries.

Thus the very considerable effort of the Comédie Française did not yield all that was expected from it, and this is a great pity, for the initiative was sympathetic and M. Larmanjat's score extremely successful. When, then, will poets and their interpreters be made to understand the importance of the musical collaboration in a work of lyricism or fantasy? A whole education is necessary here and it would be entirely opportune to undertake it with method and perseverance. Both musicians and poets would draw great benefit from it.

Is it necessary to recall all the productions that we owe to this formula, from "l'Arlésienne" to the "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," taking in on the way Fauré's "Shylock," the "Ramuntcho" of Pierné, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" and Richard Strauss's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme"? There is here a discreet and persuasive kind of lyricism, the resources of which it would be wrong to neglect. At the present moment, when music drama is meeting with so much resistance from the younger generation because of the slowness of its rhythm and the turgidity of its elocution, theater music, musical atmosphere, orchestral accompaniments are modes of expression that should tempt composers.

Such is the lesson that seemed to me to emerge from the performance of "Hamlet" at the Comédie Française. During the first scenes, the result was uncertain because the orchestra had been relegated to the boxes, and its voice reached one only in the form of a stifled murmur. But in the course of the last scenes the musicians occupied a more favorable position, and the music, being heard better, immediately assumed a grandeur that the public could not resist.

'Maria Egiziaca' in Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

Rome

RESPIGHI'S "Maria Egiziaca" is nothing less than a return to the mystery plays of the Middle Ages, which were representative of a rude, primitive but intensely poetical sense of drama. The work, produced at the Augusteo, is a "triptych"—three scenes, three dramatic episodes and three musical episodes.

Guastalla has woven the texture of the work out of rhythms and expressions reminiscent of mediæval religious poetry: "A large closed triptych with engraved, golden cornices supported by three tiers of velvety, violet hue. Two angels clothed in white slowly appear on either side of the picture. Deftly and silently they open the doors of the triptych and vanish. In the first picture we are shown the port of Alexandria studded with sails and masts. A ship draws near; a young sailor sings his song on deck as he leans against the shrouds. On the shore, on a low stone pillar used for ships' cables, sits Maria dreamily looking out to sea. The second scene shows us a cave in the desert beyond Jordan, where the Abbot Zosimo passes Lenten time in solitude. A lion is seen delving into a ditch; his tawny mane is the color of the desert. In the background stands a palm tree. In the last scene we see the gates of the Temple of Jerusalem. . . ."

It is easy to see how Respighi incorporated three musical episodes into the three scenes. It would be more appropriate to speak of three "musical moments" than of three actual compositions, of three distinct atmospheres in which the melodic and rhythmical elements appear and unfold. These elements, however, are not left to drift on the open sea of recitativo, a prey to every wind that blows; they exist as autonomous compositions. This peculiarity of construction is one of the great merits of Respighi's work.

The musical elements vary according to the characters to which they refer. The melody is simple, spontaneous and emotional; the harmonic essentials are elementary; rhythms are clear cut, and the orchestration inclines more to linearity than to color. Unity existed between music, text and décor. The stage management and the scenic arrangements contributed largely to the clarity of the work.

The musical performance was as good as one could wish. Bernardino Molinari conducted with his usual art. Gina Cigna was the protagonist. Her voice, of exceptional range, was always under control and capable of every expression. She portrayed the part of Maria with admirable art, keeping the declamatory parts within the limits imposed by the character of the work. Di Franci, in the parts of the Pilgrim and of Zosimo, gave another proof of his talents. His beautiful and powerful voice showed variety of accent and lent itself to every exigency. The audience followed the work with the greatest interest and greeted artists, conductor and composer with acclamation.

Bruno Krauskopf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Hartberg Gallery has opened an exhibition with pictures of Herr Bruno Krauskopf. In 1916 he was accepted by the Secession under the chairmanship of Diebermann, and two years later the Sezession elected him to its board under Herr Louis Corinth. His art has developed on the foundation of impressionism. Although he was touched by expressionism, which he employed forcefully in the war and post-war period, he has always remained close to nature and avoid artistic abstractions. But out of the fusion of impressionism and expressionism there has emerged a thoroughly individual and characteristic representation of nature. His preference in colors is for blue-green and the warm shades of terra cotta. Individual forms are never sharply outlined, but rather flow off in rich interplay of color, laid on with a broad brush. The essence of his brilliant landscapes speaks to us as clearly as the character of his human models.

Metro is to make a film based on the biography of Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia, "The Education of a Princess."

Mr. Harold Lloyd has completed work on his farce about movie making.

Laurel and Hardy are at work on a new feature-length comedy.

Film Version Of 'The Faithful Heart'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The Faithful Heart" was one of the most charming plays London has seen in 10 years. The Gainsborough Film Company has transferred it to the screen with the minimum of alteration of story and setting, and has reaped the harvest of a wise restraint. What alterations and additions there are keep to the temper and atmosphere of the original. In the opening scenes in the Reindeer Hotel and its surroundings in Southampton many of the episodes are accompanied by the subdued singing of shanties. And some of the excitement of the old express railway scenes of the early days of the screen is recalled in an excellent sequence where Blackie Andaway and Waverley Ango find their small yacht nearly run down by a great liner. It is these opening scenes that are most memorable. In them Miss Edna Best and Mr. Herbert Marshall are at their most pleasantly sentimental.

In the latter half of the story, when Miss Best reappears as the doughter of Blackie at the moment when Ango is about to marry a wealthy young woman, and by the memories she evokes, recalls him to a long-forgotten loyalty, there is something missing. Mr. Marshall does not sufficiently show the passage of years, and Miss Best has too little of the ethereal about her to visualize the girl who was at once the daughter and yet the mother. When Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Miss Margaret Vines played these parts in the stage revival last Christmas, it was plain from the first entrance of Blackie the second that Ango saw in her the first Blackie; but in the film this feeling is hardly communicated at all. But even with this defect this cinema version of Mr. Moncton Hoffe's play is one of the best things that has yet come out of a British studio

English Schoolboys Acting in Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Boys from Hailbury College, England, touring in Poland with Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," gave a performance in Warsaw on April 14. The representation was given in costume but without scenery and, as the playbills announced, according to old English tradition. There were neither cuts or pauses until after the second act. Hearty applause, however, testified to the satisfaction of the audience.

The performance was creditable, the diction clear, gesture and action well studied, and the whole production showed intelligence, good training and culture. The most important feature and object of such representations is the cultural and intellectual rapprochment resulting. Let us hope this first essay will be followed by others, such as a return visit of Polish schoolboys to act a masterpiece of Polish literature and in this way strengthen the contact already initiated.

The English boys are visiting other towns in Poland, such as Poznau and Livow. A visit from English professional actors, in the persons of the English Players, will take place in Warsaw this spring, when "Candida" by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw will be presented.

Mr. Joe E. Brown's newest picture, "The Tenderfoot," is based upon the stage comedy of a few years back, "The Butter and Egg Man," depicting now the adventures of a gullible Texan who goes in for play-financing in New York, and ending with a hurrah finish in which the two-gun man from the plains outwits some city gangsters.

Mr. Al Jolson has begun work on a picture for United Artists.

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STOCKS CLOSE STEADY AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Net Changes Show Small Net Gains for Most Active Issues

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The stock market succeeded in throwing off early weakness today, and closed with a steady tone. Net changes were irregular but narrow.

A rather substantial volume of overnight liquidation, reflecting Friday's decline, brought losses of 1 to 2 points for many leaders during the first half hour. However, covering in anticipation of the Monday holiday and a feeling that the tax bill would have made considerable progress by the time traders reconvened next week checked the sag and built up support for the recovery.

Utility and merchandising issues bore the brunt of early liquidation, but eventually joined other groups in retracing lost ground. Trading was fairly active, in view of the fact that many traders were away for an extended week-end, transactions approximating 700,000 shares.

U. S. Steel, about steady all morning, closed with a fractional gain, and there were small net advances for National Dairy, North American, American Can, New York Central, Westinghouse and National Biscuit.

American Telephone, after dropping 1¼ to a new low, got back most of its loss. General Electric, which dipped a point at the opening, made virtually complete recovery. Penney was heavy, off more than a point, but Woolworth steadied.

Trade news at the week-end was rather inconclusive. It would not be surprising if steel operations showed a further recession in the immediate future, but it is understood that Ford's June schedule calls for a substantial expansion over May, which will help some makers of materials.

Foreign exchanges, in dollar terms, were strong to firm, sterling rising about 3 cents, while European gold currencies extended their gains above profitable gold shipping points.

Cotton at New York closed steady, about a point lower.

Weakness of utilities, especially some of those that have long held leading positions in the gilt edge class, today brought further grief to the already saddened bond market.

There was no specific news blamed for the inability of listed loans to stabilize their prices.

Loans of the power and light companies and communications corporations had little support in the short session. Most of the American Telephone bonds, which displayed drooping tendencies yesterday, added a point or more to their previous losses. Declines were also registered by bonds of Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone and Western Union. Utility Power & Light debenture 5s and Pacific Gas 5s firmed moderately.

Some of the railroads also dropped to a new low territory. Among the principal carrier losers were Santa Fe 4¼s and general 4s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4¼s, New York Central 5s, and Union Pacific 4s. St. Louis & Southwestern Consolidated 4s, as a result of the probable success of the road's refunding plan, again spurted around 8 points, but later lost most of this advance.

The industrials were somewhat steadier and there were only minor changes in United States Government obligations.

French 7½s lost around a point, as did German 5½s. German 7s firmed. British 5½s were steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.55	5.55	5.48	5.52	
October	5.81	5.81	5.73	5.77	—.01
December	5.94	5.94	5.87	5.90	—.01
January	6.02	6.02	5.96	5.98	—.01
March	6.17	6.17	6.11	6.13	—.01
May	6.29	6.29	6.26	6.26	—.11
Spots 5.60 unchanged. Tone at close steady.					

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.67	5.67	5.65	5.65	+.02
October	5.87	5.87	5.80	5.83	+.02
December	6.00	6.01	5.95	5.99	+.05
January	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.05	
March	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	+.05

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.56	5.57	5.50	5.55	+.01
October	5.77	5.77	5.70	5.75	+.02
December	5.98b	5.97	5.96	5.95b	
March	6.13b	6.09	6.09	6.10b	

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	4.16	4.18	4.16	4.17	—.04
July	4.11	4.18	4.11	4.12	—.04
October	4.12	4.14	4.12	4.17	—.04
December	4.14	4.16	4.14	4.16	—.04
January	4.17	4.19	4.17	4.19	—.04
March	4.24	4.26	4.24	4.25	—.04

Spots 4.41 off 4 points. Tone at close steady.

*New 1932 low.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	52.50b	53.00	
October	52.50b	53.00	
November	52.50b	53.00	
December	52.50b	53.00	
January	53.00b	53.00	
February	53.00b	54.00	
March	53.00b	54.00	

bBid. Tone at close quiet.

CITIES SERVICE ISSUES SLUMP

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Stocks of Cities Service Companies, on which dividends are omitted, reacted sharply on the New York Curb Exchange today. The most active issue, Cities Service common, had an extreme loss of about $2 a share and closed at $1.87, off $1.50. The preferred finished $15.25 lower at $14.75. Cities Service Power & Light 6 per cent preferred and the same company's 7 per cent preference issue were down $9 and $5.50 net, respectively. Empire Gas & Fuel Company 7 per cent preferred lost about $14, while the 6 per cent shares slumped around $7.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—The American Public Service Company and subsidiaries, part of the Middle West Utilities System, reported for the first quarter of 1932 gross earnings of subsidiaries were $1,007,556, compared with $1,350,994 the first quarter of 1931. Net for retirements and stocks of the American Public Service Company was $78,439, compared with $776,741.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, May 28—Gross revenues of Canadian National Railways for the week ending May 21, 1932, totaled $2,579,939, compared with $3,504,233 in the corresponding period in 1931, a decrease of $924,294.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 28	May 27
8¾			Adams Express	100	7				
3½	1¾		Advance Rumely	100	2				
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
62¾	34½	4½	Air Reduction	100	4½	4½	4½		
16⅜	8¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1300	37	36¼	37		
3½	1¾		Allegheny Corp	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
87½	49	6	Allied Chem	100	84	84	84		
119	86½		Allied Chem pf	7500	81	49½	80¾	80¾	
13⅜	4⅜	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	10¼	10¼	10¼		
16½	12	2	Amerada	1100	15				
18½	6¾	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13½	13½	13½		
90	47½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	77½	77½	77½		
73½	38½	5	Am Can	10	47½	47½	47½		
139	100	7	Am Can pf	12100	36¼	35	36		
8¾	3½		Am Car & Fdry	300	100	100	100		
37⅜	22½	3	Am Chicle	300	34½	34½	34½		
14	11		Am Com Alcohol	100	21⅜	20⅜	21⅛		
38½	21¼		Am & For Pow	200	12	12	12		
77¾	32¼		Am & For Pow 7	400	2½	2½	2½		
6	3		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8½	8½	8½		
21⅜	12	2	Am Hawaiian	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		
3½	2¼		Am Ice	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
18⅜	6½		Am International	1200	14	13	13		
8¾	3½		Am Locomotive	400	8	8	8		
58	19½	1	Am Power & Lt	1400	5¼	4½	4½		
49¾	15½	5	Am P&L 6% pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
8½	3½		Am P&L pf A	100	20	20	20		
13	3		Am Radiator	100	16	16	16		
1½	⅛		Am Rolling Mill	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
18⅝	6½		Am Ship & Com	400	3¾	3½	3¾		
8¾	3½		Am Smelt & Ref	300	34	34	34		
36¾	25	2½	Am Steel Fdries	100	8½	8	8½		
39¼	14	2	Am Stores	300	31	31	31		
137⅝	92	9	Am Sugar Ref	800	25	24	24½		
25	6		Am Tel & Tel	400	16	15	16		
34½	7		Am Type Fndrs	19700	92	90¾	91¾		
31	11	3	Am Wat W&E	100	8½	8½	8½		
5⅝	1⅜		Am WW&E ct	400	13½	12	13¼		
30½	15½		Am Woolen	400	11¾	11	11¾		
12⅜	3⅝		Am Woolen pf	300	13¾	13¾	13¾		
17⅜	5¼	2.40	Anaconda Cop	2100	19½	19½	19½		
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap	1400	7½	7	7½		
12	7	1	Anchor Cap pf	200	40	40	40		
85	85	7	Archer Daniels	200	7	7	7		
1¼	½		Archer Dan pf	100	87	87	87		
14¼	4¾		Armour Ill B	100					
8¼	3		Armour Ill pf	100	½	½	½		
94	25½	4	Asso Dry Goods	300	5	5	5		
12⅞	8½	1	Atchison T&SF	3400	25½	24½	25		
151¾	28¾	4§	Atl Refining	1300	10¾	10½	10¾		
3½	1¾		Auburn Auto	5100	33⅜	31⅜	33⅜		
			Aviation Corp Del	400	1⅞	1⅝	1¾		

—B—

8½	2½		Baldwin Loco	200	3½	2½	2½		
21⅜	4½		Balt & Ohio	1700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅞			Barnsdall A	1400	4½	4	4¼		
43½	7		Beatrice Cream	400	4	4	4¼		
43¼	28⅝	3	Beech-Nut-Pack	200	181	17	18½		
62⅜	58¼	4.81	Belding Hem	100	31	31	31		
24⅜	4½		Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	3¾	3½	3¾		
24⅜	6		Bendix Aviation	1600	58¼	58¼	58¼		
24⅜	10¼		Best & Co	1400	4¾	4½	4¾		
8¾	3¾		Bethlehem Steel	1300	8⅝	8½	8½		
43⅝	22⅝	3†	Blaw Knox	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝		
12⅝	3¾		Borden	3200	24¾	23¾	24¾		
11¾	3¼		Borg Warner	1100	24¾	23¾	24¾		
50½	25¾	4	Birggs Mfg	1600	4	3⅞	3⅞		
89½	62	5	Brooklyn Man T	3100	27⅛	26½	27⅛		
36	25	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	60¼	59½	60		
119½	107	7	Brown Shoe	100	26½	26½	26½		
8⅜	3½		Buffalo Bronze pf	100	107	107	107		
4½	⅝		Buegrus E cv pf	400	4	3¾	4		
75	21¼		Budd Wheel	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
13	6⅝	.80	Bullard	100	13¾	13¾	13¾		
65	17	7	Burroughs Add	400	21¼	21¼	21½		
11¼	½		Bush Term deb	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾		
19	7⅛		Bute Cop & Zinc	100	½	½	½		
			Byers	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		

—C—

4	1½		Calumet & Hecla	400	13¾	13½	13¾		
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝		
20⅝	7⅝	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1100	8½	8¼	8¼		
20	13⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	21¾	21¾	21¾		
6⅝	2¼		Capital Admin	100	13¾	13¼	13¼		
43⅜	17½		Case Thresh	200	23¾	23½	23½		
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4100	19¾	18¼	19⅜		
15	4		Cerro de Pasco	400	10¾	10¾	10¾		
13⅜	1		Certain-Teed	400	4½	4	4⅛		
7	¼		Checker Cab Mfg	3300	1	1	1		
70⅜	6½	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	2½	2	2		
31½	12½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1500	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼	
4⅜	1½		Chi & Gt West	100	1½	1½	1½		
15¼	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P	100	1½	1½	1½		
12⅝	2½		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝		
24⅝	2		Chi & N western	400	2¾	2¾	2¾		
27½	4½		Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	3¾	4		
15¾	5⅛	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4	3¾	4		
8¾	4½	.60	Chrysler	4700	27⅞	26½	27⅝		
22	10	2	Clark Equipment	200	6½	6	6⅝		
31½	12¾	2½	Cluett Peabody	300	4½	4½	4½		
95	70	6	Colgate-Palm-P	100	10	10	10		
16⅛	5⅞	1	Colg-Palm-P pf	700	14½	13	14¼	12¾	
41⅞	15⅛	3	Columbia Gas	6100	6¼	5⅞	6		
11	4⅜	1	Columbian Carb	1200	16	15⅜	16	15⅞	
20¾	13	2	Com'l Credit	700	5	4½	5		
27⅞	11⅞	2	Comm Cred pf B	100	13	13	13		
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Invest Tr	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
4⅞	2	.30	Comm Solvents	7400	4½	3⅞	4		
68½	34	6	Comwith & So	6400	2½	2	2		
11	7	1	Comwith & S pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾		
11¾	3		Congoleum Nairn	400	7½	7	7½		
68¾	38¼	4	Consol Film I pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		
95	80	5	Consol Gas	11900	40	38¼	39¾		
10⅞	5¾	1	Consol Gas pf	300	80½	80	80	80¼	
7⅛	1½		Consol Laundries	200	6¼	6	6¼		
2½	¾		Consol Oil	2900	4¾	4½	4¾		
3¾	2⅛		Container A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
42¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking B	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
41	13¾	2½	Cont Baking pf	100	31¼	31¼	31¼		
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Can	2400	20¾	20	20½	20⅜	
7	4½		Cont Insurance	500	7½	7½	7½		
			Cont Oil	3200	4⅝	4½	4⅝		
47⅜	28¾	2	Cont Shares	400	¾	¾	¾		
129½	104	7	Corn Products	8700	30¼	29	30	29¼	
43¾	13⅞		Corn Prod pf	100	108	108	108		
15⅝	8¾	1.20	Coty	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
49½	15¼		Crown Cork & S	1300	9⅛	8¾	8¾	2	
35½	20	6	Crucible Steel pf	100	52	52	52		
86	52	7	Cudahy Packing	30	17	17	17	16½	
23½	⅞		Curtis Pub pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	100	82	82	82		
10	3½		Curtiss-Wright A	1700	1	1	1		
			Cutler Hammer	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
				200	4	3½	3½	1¾	

—D—

1¾	1½		Debenhams	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
89½	44	9	Del & Hudson	300	45	44	44	44	
38¾	10		Del Lack & W	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	1½	1½	1½		
132	70	8	Detroit Edison	200	71	70	71	74¾	
15⅜	12	1	Diamond Match	500	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½	
23	9¼	1.20	Dome Mines	200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
59¾	25½	3	Dresser A	5200	27½	26	27½	26⅞	
			Du Pont de Nem						

—E—

84⅞	39¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2600	41	40	41	40¼	
8	3⅜	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	900	3½	3⅜	3½		
32¾	9¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1600	10	9¼	9⅝	9¾	
2½	⅞		Elec Boat	400	⅞	⅞	⅞		
15¾	1¼		Elec & Mus Ind	1500	1¼	1¼	1¼		
66	12¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	3¾	3¼	3¼	1½	
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Pow & L pf	300	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	
26½	24⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	17	17	17	17	
51	23½	5	Endicott Johnson	100	25	25	25		
13½	2⅜		Engineers P S 5pf	200	24	23½	24		
7¾	2¼	2	Erie RR 1pf	400	3½	3	3⅜	3¾	
			Eureka Vacuum	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		

—F—

53¾	3		Fairbanks Morse	303	3½	3½	3½	3½	
47¾	19½	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	19½	19½	19½		
27¾	6	2.60	Fed Water Serv	100	3½	3½	3½		
15⅜	11¼	1	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	6¼	6	6¼		
59½	47	6	Firestone T & R	800	11½	11¼	11½		
53	37	2½	Firestone T&R pf	400	48¼	47½	48¼		
82½	80	6	First Nat Stores	1400	38½	37½	38½	37⅝	
7½	2¼		Florsheim S pf	100	80	80	80		
10¼	3¾		Follansbee B	100	3½	3½	3½		
12	3		Food Mach	100	2¾	2¼	2¼		
21½	12¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	200	3¾	3¾	3¾		
5⅜	1½		Fourth Nat Inv	600	3	3	3		
19½	10¼	2	Fox Film A	1400	13¼	12⅝	12¾	13¼	
			Freport Texas		14¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	

—G—

17½	6	1	Gamewell	100	6	6	6	6	
3⅝	1⅜		GenAm Inv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
35¾	11	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	32	31½	32		
15½	7	1	Gen Asphalt	100	11¼	11	11¼	11½	
19⅝	10⅞	2	Gen Baking	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
16½	5⅛	.40	Gen Cable pf	4700	11¾	11	11	11⅜	
11⅛	10¾	.60	Gen Electric	50	5⅝	5½	5½		
40½	21½	3	Gen Elec Sp	47000	9¾	9	9⅝	10	
2¾	¾		Gen Foods	1400	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
			Gen Gas & E A	3600	22¼	21½	21⅞	22⅛	
40	15	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
37	38	8	Gen Mills	60	15½	15	15		
88	81½	6	Gen Mills pf	700	29½	28	29	29	
24⅝	9½	1	Gen Motors	300	82	81½	81½	82¼	
9	5		Gen Out Ad A	7100	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅝	8¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	9	8¾	8¾	9	
1¼	¼		Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾		
16½	5½		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	13½	13½	13¾	13½	
2½	1		Gimbel Bros	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	
7	1½		Glidden	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
19⅝	9½	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	200	3	3	3		
5⅝	2¼		Gold Dust	1100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅞	
17	7⅝		Goodrich	500	2½	2½	2½	2½	
18⅜	5⅝		Goodrich pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
14½	3½		Goodyear	1200	6¼	5⅝	6	5⅝	
4⅜	1		Gotham Silk Hos	800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
7¾	2⅞		Graham Uaige	800	1½	1	1½	1	
9¾	3¾		Granby	100	3½	3½	3½		
13½	9	2	Grand Union	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
30¾	14½	1	Granite City Stl	200	9	9	9	9¼	
25	5½	2	Grant (WT)	700	15	14½	15	14¾	
13¼	6	2	Great Nor pf	2500	9	8¾	9	9	
80	53	7	Great Nor Ore	900	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
1¾	½		Great W Sug pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	
			Grigsby-Grunow	800	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	

—H—

28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	20	20	20	19	
19	8		Hahn D S pf	1400	8	8	8	8	
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	34	33	33	35	
8½	5½	.80	Hawaiian Pine	100	4	4	4		
83	40¾	6	Hercules Motors	100	55	54	55	54½	
131	110	9	Hershey Choc	300	50½	50	50½		
4	1		Homestake M	100	61	61	61		
24¾	9¾		Houdaille Her B	900	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	
30¾	10	3½	Houston Oil	600	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½	
11¾	2		Hudson & Man	200	10	10	10		
5⅝	1½		Hudson Motor	400	3½	3½	3½		
			Hupp Motors	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

—I—

18¼	5⅝		Ill Central	300	6	5¾	6	5¾	
26½	12		Ill Central pf	100	12	12	12		
36	20¼	4	Ill Central LL	50	20½	20½	20½		
38⅜	10¾	4	Indus Rayon	300	13¼	11¾	13¼	11¾	
29½	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1200	16	15¾	16	15⅞	
24	11	.50†	Insuranshare Del	100	12½	12½	12½		
8	4½		Interboro Rap T	300	5	4¾	5	4½	
117	86½	6†	Int Agr Corp	200	4¾	4½	4¾	5	
	81		Int Business M	100	¾	¾	¾		
8½	1⅝	.40	Int Carriers	1400	68½	68	68¾	68¾	
18¾	4½		Int Cement	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
1⅞	½		Int Combustion	1200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
21	4⅞		Int Combus pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
11⅝	4¼	1.80	Int Harvester	1400	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	
9¼	3¾	1b	Int Hydroelec	500	5½	4¾	5	4¾	
23½	10¼	1.50	Int Nickel	6800	8¾	8½	8½	8½	
44⅜	35	3	Int Paper	300	11	10¾	11	10¾	
13¼	3¾		Int Salt	900	36	35¼	36	35¼	
			Int Shoe	9600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			Int Tel & Tel						

—J—

35	16	4½†	Jewel Tea	200	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
84	38	7	Johns Manville	1400	11	10¾	10¾	10½	
			Jones & Laughlin pf	30	38	38	38	39¾	

—K—

8¼	3	.30	Kaufmann D St	400	3	3	3	3	
			Kayser (J) & Co	200	5¾				
3½	1		Kelly-Springfield	800	¾	¾	¾		
10¾	3¾		Kelsey Hayes W	100	4	4	4		
13	5½		Kelvinator Corp	100	1	1	1		
19	8⅝	1.80	Kennecott Cop	1800	8¾	8½	8⅝		
19½	12	1	Kresge	100	13½	13½	13½		
21	11	1	Kimberly Clark	700	8¾	8¾	8¾		
18⅝	10¼	1	Kress Co	100	12	12	12		
			Kroger Groc & B	400	21	21	21	21½	

—L—

9⅛	3¾		Lehigh Port Cem	400	4	4	4		
18	6¾		Lehigh Val RR	100	4	4	4		
48⅜	31⅝	2.40	Lehigh Val Pf	700	31½	31½	31½	32⅞	
8	3¾		Lehman Corp	300	34	34	34	34½	
16⅜	8¾		Libbey-Owens-F	2600	32¼	31½	31½	32⅞	
22	9	2	Lima Loco Wks	1100	7	6	6	6½	
34	16	1§	Liquid Carbonic	1100	16	9¾	10		
72	49	6¾	Loew's Inc	300	11	10⅝	11	10½	
17⅜	12⅜		Loew's Inc pf	3100	18¾	18	18	18½	
18⅜	10⅛	.21	Loft Inc	100	19	19	19	19	
23⅜	13½	1¾	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
32⅜	9½		Louisville G&E A	100	18½	18½	18½	18½	
1⅜	¾		Louisville & N	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
			Louisiana Oil R	100	¾	¾	¾	8½	

—M—

21	11½	2	McCall Corp	400	11½	11½	11½	12	
18½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	700	13½	13⅜	13½	12	
62¼	30	1	McKeesport Tin	100	13½	13⅜	13½	13¼	
18½	12	1	Mack Trucks	700	31¼	31	31¼	31	
80½	23½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1100	32	31½	32	32¼	
48⅜	21½		Madison Sq Gar	400	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	25½	
20¾	4¾		Man Elv gtd	400	3½	3½	3½		
13¾	6¾	.80	Man Elv mg	50	24½	24	24		
4	1		Marine Mid	1800	8¼	8	8¼		
11½	8	1	Market St Ry ppf	100	4	4	4		
13½	3¼		Marlin-Rockwell	100	7	6¾	7⅛	7	
20½

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS	Sales	High	Low	Last
5 Allied Mills	3	3	3	
4 Alum Goods (.60)	9½	9	9½	
14 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	18½	18½	18½	
4 Am Cit P&LB	1	½	½	
3 Am Cyan B	1½	1½	1½	
1 Am Equities	1½	1½	1½	
2 Am & Frn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼	
44 Am Gas & El (1a)	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	
4 Am Invest B	1½	1½	1½	
†25 Am Laund Mch (1.20)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1 Am Light & T (3½)	12½	12½	12½	
2 Am Maize (1)	10	10	10	
4 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1 Am Sta P S A	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11 Am Sup Power	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13 Ark Nat Gas	1	½	½	
28 Ark Nat Gas A	½	½	½	
5 Ark Nat Gas pf (.60)	3	3	3	
1 Art Metal Wks	1¾	1¾	1¾	
†50 As G&El ctf (8)	22	22	22	
12 As G&E A (8%f)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1 Atl Lobos pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	
25 Atlas Util	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
2 Atlas Util pf A (3)	33	33	33	
1 Atlas Util war	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1 Autom Vot Mach	2	2	2	
B				
3 Ben Ind Loan (1½)	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2 Blue Ridge	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19 Blue R cv pf (3h)	18	17¾	17⅞	
7 Braz Tr&Lt (8%f)	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
2 Buf N&E P pf (1.60)	16	16	16	
†75 Bunk Hill&S vtc	16	16	16	
1 Burma Ltd (.04)	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5 Butler Bros	1	1	1	
C				
5 Can Marc Wirel	½	½	½	
2 Cent Pub S A	½	½	½	
765 Cities Service	2	1¼	1⅞	
38 Cit Serv pf	14¾	10	14¾	
1 Cit Serv B pf	2½	2½	2½	
†50 Cit Serv P 7 pf	26	26	26	
†50 Cit Serv P 6 pf	23	23	23	
1 Cleve Tract	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1 Colin & Rosenberger	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
†20 Colum C&E cv pf	46	44	44	
2 Colum O&G vtc	½	½	½	
1 Comwlth Edis	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
2 Comwlth & So war	¼	¼	¼	
1 Cons G&E Balt	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
5 Cons Royalty	1	1	1	
1 Coop-Bess pf A	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5 Cord Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
D				
1 Darby Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3 Deere & Co	5	5	5	
5 De Forest	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼	
†50 Draper Corp	19½	19½	19½	
E				
†10 Ed Elec Bos	135	135	135	
3 Eisler Elec	1	1	1	
44 El Bond & Sh	6-	6¼	6¼	
2 El Bond & Sh pf	22	21¼	22	
2 El Bo & Sh 5s pf	19¼	19	19¼	
1 El Pow As A	3	3	3	
50 Empire Dist Elec pf	16	16	16	
15 Emp G & P 8 pf	15	15	15	
†5 Emp G & P 7 pf	11	11	11	
1 Europ El deb rts	½	½	½	
F				
1 Feder Met	4½	4½	4½	
†50 Fla & L 7 pf	33½	33½	33½	
10 First Nat Strs pf	100	100	100	
1 Ford M Can A	6	6	6	
7 Ford Mot Ltd	3	2¾	3	
1 Franklin Mfg	⅝	⅝	⅝	
G				
3 Gen Aviation Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1 Gen Cap	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1 Gen G & El cv pf B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
†25 Georgia Pow pf	49½	49½	49½	
13 Goldman Sachs	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
†10 Gt Alt & P nv	105	105	105	
4 Gulf Oil Pa	29	28⅝	29	
H				
1 Hecla Min	2½	2½	2½	
1 Heyden Chem	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8 Humble Oil	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	
1 Hydro El Ser	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
I				
3 Imp Oil Can	6⅞	6¾	3⅜6	
3 Ins Co N Am	20½	20⅛	21⅜0	
17 Internat Pet	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
3 Inter Sup Pow	4½	3½	4½	
†30 Inters Pow Del pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	
J				
†50 Jersey C P & L pf	57	57	57	
L				
2 Lackaw Sec	18	18	18	
1 Lake Shore Mines	23¼	23¼	23¼	
3 Lehigh C&N	6⅛	6	6	
†4 Lion Oil	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
†3 Lone Star Gas	4	3¾	4	
4 Long Is Lt	14¼	14¼	14¼	
M				
1 Mapes Cons	29	29	29	
9 Mayflower Asso	22½	20½	22½	
2 Midl Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼	
†25 Mohawk-Hud 1 pf	65	65	65	
5 Mount Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾	
†60 Murphy Co	20	19	20	
N				
2 Nat Bond & Sh	18¾	18¾	18¾	
†50 Nat Dairy pf A	88	88	88	
2 Nat Fuel G	9¾	9¾	9¾	
1 Nat P Serv A	2½	2½	2½	
†10 New End Pow pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	
4 N J Zinc	18½	18½	18½	
1 Newmont Min	5½	5½	5½	
†25 N Y P&Lt 7s pf	67	67	67	
2 N Y Steam	35	35	35	
†25 N Y Tel 6½s pf	109½	109½	109½	
59 Niag Hud Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1 Niag Hud Pow new	10¼	10¼	10¼	
11 Niag Hud A war	¼	¼	¼	
†60 Niles-Bem-P	5½	5½	5½	
3 Nor Am Ut S	¼	¼	¼	
1 Nor Cen Tex	¾	¾	¾	
1 Nor States P A	44	44	44	
P				
5 Pac G&E 1 pf	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
2 Pac West Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1 Pantepec Oil	¼	¼	¼	
†50 Parker Rust-Pr	22¼	22¼	22¼	
4 Pennroad	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1 Pilot Radio A	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1 Pitney-Bowes	2	2	2	
50 Pitts Lake E	18	18	18	
2 Polymet	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1 Pratt & Lam	10	10	10	
1 Pruden Inv	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10 Pub Ut Hold war	1-32	1-32	1-23	
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10 Pure Oil pf	46	46	46	
R				
4 Radio Prod	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
25 Ry & Lt Sec	6	6	6	
2 Rep Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15 ReRybarn Inc	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1 Rike-Kumler	8	8	8	
S				
8 St Regis Pap	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3 Salt Cr Prod	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
9 Sec Allied Corp nv	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1 Seeman Bros	24	24	24	
2 Segal Lock	⅝	½	⅝	
3 Sel Ind (al ctf)	32½	31¾	32½	
2 Shenandoah	½	½	½	
3 So Penn Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
1 Southland Roy	3	3	3	
†62 St Oil Ind	17⅛	16⅞	17	
14 St Oil Ky	10½	10½	10⅜	
3 St Oil Neb	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3 St Pow & L B	8½	7½	8½	
†50 St Pow & L pf	23	23	23	
1 Sunray Oil	¾	¼	¾	
39 Swift & Co	9	7	7⅛	
60 Swift Int	14	10	11⅝	
T				
1 Tampa El	20	20	20	
12 Tastyeast A	⅜	¼	¼	
2 Texon Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1 Transcont Air	1½	1½	1½	
U				
2 Unit Dry Dock	¼	¼	¼	
16 Unit Founders	½	⅜	⅜	
11 United Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1 Unit Gas war	¼	¼	¼	
6 Un Lt & Pow A	3¼	2	2	
1 Unit Shoe M	30	30	30	
1 U S & I Sec pf	10	10	10	
2 U S Dairy Pr B	2½	2	2	
1 U S Elec Pow	½	½	½	
1 U S Foil B	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5 U S Rubber Reclaim	¼	¼	¼	
2 Util Power & Lt	¾	⅝	¾	
1 Util & Ind pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	
V				
1 Vick Pinan	3¾	3¾	3¾	
W				
1 Waitt & B A	9	9	9	
1 West Air Exp	5	5	5	
35 †West Cartridge pf	49	49	49	
1 Wil-Low Caf	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1 Woolwth Ltd (.055g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
DOMESTIC BONDS				
5 Ala Pow 5s '46	98	96	96	
3 Ala Pow 5s '51	91½	90	90	
2 Ala Pow 5s '56	86	86	86	
4 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	89	88	89	
4 Am E&P 6s '57A	21	20½	20½	
17 Am G&E 5s 2028	66	63½	66	
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	40	38	40	
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	36	36	36	
10 Am Roll M 4½s '33	48	48	48	
4 Am Seat 6s '36	20	20	20	
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45	3	3	3	
2 Appleh Pw 6s 2024A	73¼	72¼	72¼	
3 Appleh Pw 6s 2034A	59¼	58¼	58¼	
5 Ark Pw&Lt 5s '56	69	67½	69	
10 A G&E 5½s '38 incf	18	18	18	
22 Asso G&E 5s'50	19	18	19	
3 Asso G&E 5½s '77	21½	21	21¼	
29 Asso G&E 5s '68	18¾	18½	18½	
27 Asso G&E 4½s '59C	15½	14	14½	
1 Asso Rayon 6s '50	30	30	30	
1 Asso Tel&Ut 5½'44C	16¾	16¾	16¾	
2 Asso Tel Util 6s '3	28½	28½	28½	
4 Asso T&T 5½s '55A	32	29	29⅜	
1 Atlas Plywd 5½s '43	30	30	30	
4 Bell Tel Can 5s'55A	86	86	86	
1 BlkstValG&E 5sA'51	95	95	95	
1 BlkstValG&E 5sF'52	95¾	95¾	95¾	
1 BostConsGas 5s'47	95	95	95	
36 Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E	99⅜	98½	98⅜	
2 CanNatRyEq 7s'35E	99½	99¾	99¾	
11 Caterp Trac 5s '35	81	81	81	
1 CentIllPS 5s'56G	65	65	65	
2 CentIllPS 4½s'81H	60½	60½	60½	
3 CentIllPS 4½s'67F	61½	60½	60½	
9 Cent P&L 5s '56	47¼	46	46½	

A special article on General Baking Company by G. R. Ericson will be found on page 2.

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Cent Pw 5s '57 D	63½	63½	63½
8	CentPubServ 6½s '49	4	3¼	4
40	Cent St El 5½s '54	21	19	19
6	CentUPSL 5½s '53	29	28	29
8	Chi Dist El 4½s'70A	65¾	64¾	64⅝
6	Chic Ry cod 5s'27	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
29	Cities Ser 5s'66	27	16	20
1024	Cit Ser 5s'50	28	17	20
10	Cit Ser Gas 5½s'42	36½	34½	36
6	Cit Ser O Pipe 6s'43	51½	51	51¼
35	Cit Ser Pw 6½s'52	33¼	28⅛	33¼
2	Clev El Illum 5s'39	103	103	103
3	Comwlth Ed 5s'63A	89	89	89
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s'60E	81	81	81
3	Comwlth Ed 4s'81F	72	72	72
4	Comunty P&L 5s'57	43½	43	43
12	Cons G Ut 6½s'43 A	5½	4	5½
10	Cons G Ut 6s'43 A	19½	18	18
27	Consum Pow 5s'36	102	102	102
18	Cont Gas&El 5s'59 A	41	39	39
14	Cudahy P 5½s'37	65½	63	65
10	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	96½	96	96
1	Dallas P&L 6s A '49	100	100	100
1	Dela El P 5½s'59	57	57	57
3	Denver Salt 6s '60	25	25	25
2	Denver Salt 6s A '50	80	80	80
3	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	69½	69½	69½
5	DixGulfG6½s'37Aww	49¾	49¾	49¾
5	DuquesneLtg4½s'57B	95¾	95½	95¾
4	EastUtilInv6s'54A	14½	14	14½
33	Ed El Ill 5s'35	98¾	98½	98¼
1	Ed El Ill 5s '33	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
24	El Pw&Lt 5s 2030	32½	32	32⅜
19	EmpireO&R5½s'42	31	26	27¾
1	FairbanksMorse5s'42	38½	38⅛	38⅛
3	Fed Wat 5½s'54	32	30	30
3	FirestoneCotM5s'48	69	69	69
3	FirestoneTire5s'42	75	75	75
5	Fisk Rub 5½s'31	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Fisk Rb 5½s '31 cod	14	14	14
11	FlaPw&L5s'54	53½	52	52⅛
12	Fla Pw 5½s'79 A	53¼	52¼	52¼
1	Gary E&G 5s'34 A	52	52	52
14	Gatineau Pw 5s'56	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞
8	Gatineau Pw 6s'41	42	39	40
9	GatineauPw6s'41B	40½	38	38
2	Gen Bronze 6s'40	26½	26½	26½
3	GenMotAccep5s'33	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
1	GenMotAccpbe'36	95½	95½	95½
2	GenPubUtil6½s'56	20½	19	20⅛
1	GenRayon6sA'48 xw	24	24	24
5	GenWatWks5s'43A	23	22¼	22⅛
8	Geo Pow 5s'67	66¾	65	65
2	Geo Pw&Lt 5s'78	48	48	48
1	Gillette 5s '40	80	80	80
3	Houst Gulf G 6s43A	21¼	21¼	21¼
8	Houst L&Pw 4½s78D	78	75	75
9	Houst L&Pw 4½s'81E	76	73	73
7	Houst L&P 5s A'53	89	86	86
1	Idaho Pow 5s '47	91½	91½	91½
1	Ill PwLt 5s'56C	50	50	50
1	Ill Pw&Lgt 5½s'57	38	35	36¼
5	Ill Pw&Lt 6s'53 A	57	57	57
5	Ill Pw&L 5½s'54B	55	54¾	54¾
1	Indep Oil 6s '39	78	78	78
1	Ind El 6s '47	78	78	78
1	Ind El 6½s '53 B	80	80	80
1	Ind L 5s '51 C	71	71	71
1	Ind & Mich 5s '57	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Ind Serv 5s '50	24¾	24½	24½
1	Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	74	74	74
3	Insull Ut Inv 6s'40B	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Intl Pw Sec 7s'36D	87½	87½	87½
1	Intl Pw Sec 7s'57E	69¾	69	69
1	Intl Pw Sec 6½s'55C	66	66	66
23	Intl Pw Sec 6½s'54B	87½	85	85
18	Intl Sec Am 5s'47	45	43¼	45
3	Inters Pow 6s '52	20	19¾	19¾
7	Inters Pw 5s '57	47½	47	47
2	Inters P S 4½s '58	66	65	66
1	Inters P S 5s '56 D	70	70	70
4	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s'57	69½	69¼	69½
3	Iowa Pub Ser 5s '57	63	63	63
5	Jersey CP&L4½s'61C	76	76	76
1	Jersey CP&L 5s'47B	81½	81½	81½
4	Kimberly-Cl 5s'43A	84	83	83
3	Laclede Gas 5½s'35	40	39½	40
19	Leh PS 6s 2026 A	52½	51⅛	51¾
1	Lex Util 5s '52	56	56	56
1	Lib McN&L 5s '42	44¾	44⅜	44⅝
1	Lon Ang G&E 5s'39	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Louis P&L 5s '57	73½	73	73
2	Lukens Stl 8s'40	26	26	26
10	Manitoba J 5½'51A	42	40½	40½
3	Memph P&L 5s'48	93	92⅞	93
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	67	67	67
8	Mid W Ut 5s '32	3½	1¾	1¾
7	Mid W Ut 5s '33	2¾	2	2
14	Mid West Ut 5s '34	2½	2	2
4	Mid West Ut 5s '35	2½	2½	2½
3	Min G Lt 4½s '50	66½	66½	66½
1	Miss R Fuel 6 '44ww	67½	67½	67½
1	Miss P&Lt Co 5 '57	60½	60½	60½
1	Miss Riv Pow 5 '51	90	90	90
3	Mont LH&P 5 '51 A	86¾	86½	86¾
3	Narragansett 5s '57	93½	93	93
1	Nat Pw&Lt 5 2030 B	48½	48½	48½
12	Nat Pub Serv 5 '78	19¾	19	19½
3	Nebr Pow 6 A 2022	79¾	79¼	79¼
11	Nev Cal El 5s '56	62½	61	62
3	New Eng G&E 5s '50	46¾	46	46¾
11	New Eng G&El 5s '48	47½	46½	46⅞
6	N E Gas & El 5s 47	47½	47⅜	47½
2	N E Pow 5½s 45	39	38¼	39
2	New Eng Pow 5s 48	35¼	35	35
6	New Or P Ser 4½s 35	45	45	45
34	NY Ed 5s 51 C	100⅜	100	100⅛
7	NY Pow & L 4½s 67	78½	78¼	78¼
1	NY St El&G 4½s '80	68	68	68
6	Niag Falls Pw 6s 50	104	103½	103½
5	Nor Cont U 5½s 48A	22	21	21½
3	Nor Am L&P 5s 35	64	64	64
2	Nor O Pw&Lt 5½s 51	86¾	86⅝	86⅞
1	Nor O Tr&Lt 5s 56	82	82	82
4	Nor State Pw 4½s 61	81⅜	81½	81½
2	Nor West Pow 6s 60	8	8	8
1	Ohio Edison 5s 60	80	80	80
3	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	84	84	84
3	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	77¾	74½	74½
5	Pac G&E 4½s 57 E	83	83	83
3	Pac G&E 4½s 60 F	82¾	82¾	82¾
4	Pac G&E 5½s 52 C	99	97¾	97¾
4	Pac G&E 6s 41 B	101	101	101
5	Pac P&L 5s '55	55	54¾	55
1	Penn C P&L 4½s 77	69	69	69
5	Penn-O E 5½s 59 B	47	47	47
2	Penn OP&L 5½s 54A	86	86	86
2	Penn Pow 5s 56	82⅞	82⅞	82¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 81 B	68	68	68
3	Phila El Co 5s 66	102¾	102½	102¾
3	Phila El P 5½s 72	100⅛	99¾	99¾
14	Piedmt El 6½s'60A	35¼	34⅞	35
1	Pow Cop C 4½s'59B	44½	44½	44½
6	Pb Ser N Ill 5s'66C	74	72	72
2	Pb Ser Okla 5sC'61	59½	58⅛	59½
1	Pb Ser Okla 6s'57D	57	57	57
11	SaudaFls 5s '55 A	89½	87¾	89½

⅛09 ⅞09 I9 69.8⅝ TWd PS End PI

14	SaxonPbW 5s '32	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
10	Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	56⅞	56½	56⅞	
2	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	19¾	19¾	19¾	
1	Rem Arms 5½s'33	58½	58½	56½	
21	Terni Elec 6½s '53	44¼	42½	42½	

† Actual sales. XD Ex-dividend. EX First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. XR Ex-rights. a Plus extra or extras. b Including extra or extras. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g aid so far this year.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.57½	.58	.57⅝	.57⅝	+ ¼
July	.59⅛	.59¾	.58⅝	.59	— ⅝
September	.61	.61¼	.60½	.60¾	— ⅜
December	.63⅜	.63½	.62⅞	.63	— ½
Corn					
May	.30¼	.30¼	.30	.30b	— ⅜
July	.32¼	.32¼	.31⅞	.32	— ⅜
September	.34⅜	.34⅝	.34¼	.34½	
December	.35½	.35⅝	.35	.35	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.22¾	.23	.22¾	.22⅝	+ ⅛
July	.22¾	.23	.22¾	.22⅞	+ ¼
September	.22⅝	.22⅞	.22⅝	.22⅞	+ ⅛
December	.35½	.35⅝	.35	.36	— ⅜
Lard					
May	3.75a	...	...	3.75	....
July	3.85a	...	...	3.85a	....
September	3.97a	...	...	3.95a	—.02

a—Asked. b—Bid.

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BIRMINGHAM

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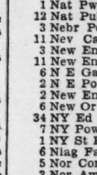

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925—Will sublet, to Christian Scientists preferred, for August, furnished apartment, 10 minutes' walk from The Mother Church: 2 double bedrooms, drawing room, bath, dining hall, electrolux kitchen, radio, telephone, janitor service, tennis court, 11 front windows overlooking parkway. Communicate with MRS. ADAMS, 64 Charlesgate East, Boston. Tel. Ken. 3030.

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BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of high school graduates for admission to The Teachers College, Boston, will be held from June 6 to June 11, inclusive, at The Teachers College, Boston.

Examinations for admission to the 6-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Friday, June 3, and on Friday, September 9, at 9 o'clock A. M.: for boys at the Public Latin School; for girls at the Girls' Latin School.

Examinations for admission to the Boston high schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin schools will be held on Friday, September 9, at The Teachers College, Boston.

Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, June 4, at the Parkman School, Broadway near B Street, South Boston, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

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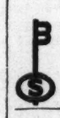
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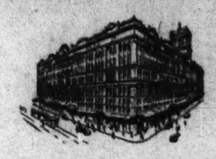

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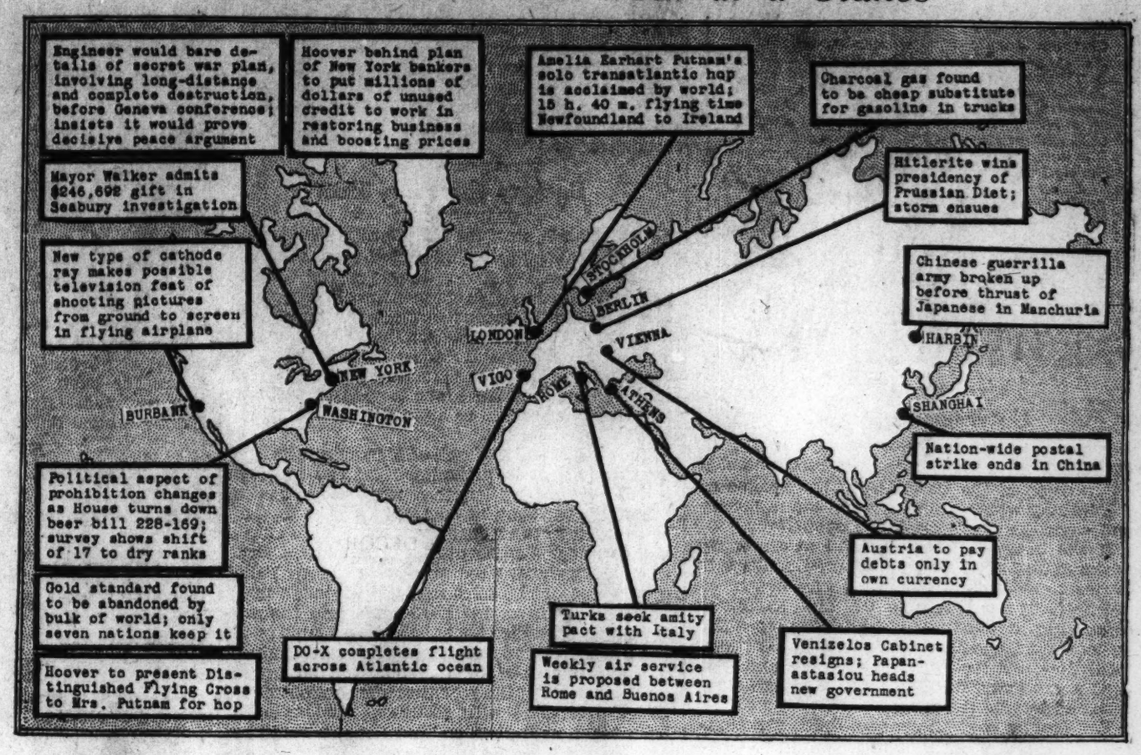
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Engineer would bare details of secret war plan, involving long-distance and complete destruction, before Geneva conference; insists it would prove decisive peace argument
Hoover behind plan of New York bankers to put millions of dollars of unused credit to work in restoring business and boosting prices
Amelia Earhart Putnam's solo transatlantic hop is acclaimed by world; 15 h. 40 m. flying time Newfoundland to Ireland
Charcoal gas found to be cheap substitute for gasoline in trucks
Mayor Walker admits $246,692 gift in Seabury investigation
Hitlerite wins presidency of Prussian Diet; storm ensues
New type of cathode ray makes possible television feat of shooting pictures from ground to screen in flying airplane
Chinese guerrilla army broken up before thrust of Japanese in Manchuria
Political aspect of prohibition changes as House turns down beer bill 228-169; survey shows shift of 17 to dry ranks
Nation-wide postal strike ends in China
Gold standard found to be abandoned by bulk of world; only seven nations keep it
Austria to pay debts only in own currency
Hoover to present Distinguished Flying Cross to Mrs. Putnam for hop
DO-X completes flight across Atlantic ocean
Turks seek amity pact with Italy
Weekly air service is proposed between Rome and Buenos Aires
Venizelos Cabinet resigns; Papanastasiou heads new government
LONDON
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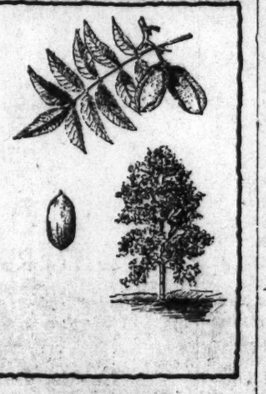
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Pecan

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who like to juggle figures report that there are enough pecans raised in the United States annually to give every American a peck and a half. Nearly everyone knows the delicious flavor of these nuts. They have become such favorites in America that cakes, candies, and all manner of delicious titbits are flavored with them.

As they grow they form clusters of thin-husked, cylindrical, red-brown, thin-shelled nuts, the grooved seeds of which are deliciously sweet. Many pecan eaters would be inclined to argue with you if you told them they were eating hickory nuts, but as a matter of fact pecans are hickories! So are mockernuts, shellbarks and the bitter pignuts. There are 14 different kinds of hickories found in eastern United States and one in Mexico. Though many fossils are unearthed in Europe, Greenland and western North America, there are no native trees there, and all their pecans must be imported.

Tallest and handsomest of all the hickories, the pecan stands like a well-groomed giant among lowlier forest tree folk, its straight trunk holding red-brown twigs and compound leaves in a cone-shaped head 100 to 150 above the ground. The tallest pecan trees on record are 170 feet high. If our southern readers have any pecan trees around their homes, they might measure the height by comparing the length of the shadow cast by a yardstick with that of the tree, dividing the length of the yardstick's shadow into the length of the tree's, and dividing by three to get the number of feet. If you can't estimate how tall your tree is, take the measurements to a school-teacher.

Pecans are very rapid growers, and if we plant a tree today it will produce a small amount of fruit by the fall of 1940 or 1941. Most of the nuts which find their way to market are raised in Texas, but many of the other southern states are fast coming into competition and whole orchards of these trees with many selected varieties have been planted in late years.

Unlike other hickories, the wood is comparatively useless for anything but fuel. Hard, brittle, rather weak, close-grained, and light reddish brown, it is the least valued of any hickory.

The trees are hardy and easily cultivated as far north as Pennsylvania, reaching their best northern growth along the rich banks of the Wabash River.

Mrs. I. M. V. of Alger, Mich., would like to know what kind of snake the following description would fit: "About 3½ feet long, and as big around in the middle of its body as a person's wrist. It is too big for a blow snake or a watersnake and not the color or shape of a blue racer. It has two little horns or ears just back of its eyes."

It was undoubtedly the puffing or blowing adder which is mentioned on the reptile list for the State of Michigan as "Heterodon contortrix." The only true horned snake is a desert viper of Africa, which is also a very small one. However, the blowing adder, when frightened or irritated, projects the bones at the side of its head in such a manner as to dilate the skin and give it a bloated effect quite resembling horns. Three and a half feet is rather a large one for Michigan. The longest on record is 43 inches

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

COMPLAINING is a contempt upon one's self: It is an ill sign both of a man's head and of his heart. A man throweth himself down whilst he complaineth; and when a man throweth himself down, noboby careth to take him up again. —HALIFAX.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lowring (S. R.) — Old form of "lowering." Pronounced *lour'-ing* (*ou* as in house, *i* as in *it*).

Sadducees—*Sad'-u-seez* (*a* as in *at*, *u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet*). Note, but avoid so far as possible, the tendency to palatalize the *d* and *u*, with *Sa'-joo-seez* as a result.

Siloam—*Sih-lo'-am* (*i* as in *it*, *o* as in *old*, *a* as in *account*). Not *Si-lo'-um*.

Creator—*Kre-ay'-ter* (first *e* as in descend, *a* as in *ace*, second *e* as in maker). Those who pronounce the last syllable *-tore* obviously consult some authority other than Webster's — and it is, of course, their right.

Usurping — Sound the *s* as *z*, *u-zurp'-ing* (first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *i* as in *it*).

Origin—The *o* is short as in odd.

Original, originator—The first letter in each is as in obey. It is well to keep in mind this distinction between these words and the one preceding.

Supremacy—Keep the *u* long as in *use*. Avoid *soo-*. So, too, with "*su*preme."

Primary, secondary — The *a* in each is sounded as in mand*ate*. Lack of care is responsible for its being so frequently pronounced as short *e*.

Mental—The *a* is sounded as in *account*. In formal reading the word should not lapse into *men'-tul*.

Interpret — The last vowel is a short *e*, not short *i*.

Finally—*Fi'-nal-y* (*i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *account*). Not *fine'-ly*, or *fi'-nuh-ly*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing

MECHANICAL DESCRIPTION

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A phonograph serves as a substitute for a human guide in a German art museum. Visitors listen to a description of the paintings and other objects from phonograph records, which are changed by an attendant.

Brevities

Humorist: A naturalist tells us that certain birds can summon a whole flock within a few moments. We've watched them doing it just after we've sown seeds in the garden.

Boston Herald: We never got quite straightened out in our mind about those nuisance taxes. Is there any other kind?

Arkansas Gazette: Another thing: you get some change back from a $1 bill nowadays.

In Lighter Vein

Just the Boat

Upon his return to England following the last cup race, Sir Thomas Lipton was buttonholed by an imperialistic British lady.

"Is it true, Sir Thomas," she asked, "that those Yankees put something in the water to keep your boat from winning?"

"Yes, it is true," said the great old sailor. "This year it was the Enterprise."—*Detroit Times.*

Profitable

Mother: "And did you apologize when you stepped on the man's foot?"

Willie: "Yes, I did, and he gave me a nickel—so I stepped on the other."

Foiled Again

Movie Actress: "Did you explain to that newspaper editor that I detest publicity?"

Her Press Agent: "Yes, and even that failed to make him give you any space."

The Marathon

Mrs. 'Iggins: "That Mrs. Briggs was boastin' as 'ow she comes from a fine family. 'An' you've come a good way,' I says, pleasant-like."—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorist

Michael: "Put me down, Dad. I think this pole-sitting's silly."

Dubious

Guide (in Paris Art Gallery): "This Egyptian mummy is about 5000 years old. It is possible that Moses saw it."

Tourist: "But was Moses ever in Paris?"—*Pearson's.*

Last but Not Least

"Jimmie proposed four times before I accepted him."

"Who were the other three girls?"

Thoughtful Editor

"I really think my poem should be published in your paper."

"Why so?"

"Because I am an old subscriber."

"My dear friend, we have a number of other old subscribers. Their feelings must be considered."

Overheard at a Riding Club

"I want to rent a horse."

"How long?"

"The longest one you have. There are four of us."

The Night In

College Man: "Women do not interest me. I prefer the company of my fellow men."

Room Mate: "Shake, brother; I haven't any money, either."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Widow's Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE story of the widow of whom the Way-shower said that the modest two mites she dropped into the temple treasury was more than all the rich gifts of the wealthy, has no doubt been repeated times without number in the history of Christianity. Here is an instance that occurred recently in connection with an English town.

A little group of women, who wanted to help in the building of a mission church in Africa, arranged to meet regularly to do needlework which they could sell in aid of the building fund. One member had no money with which to purchase materials, but she collected remnants of bright-colored silks and satins, and with these she made a large patchwork quilt, into which she stitched many loving thoughts and many earnest prayers for the coming of God's kingdom on earth.

Her fellow-workers sold what they had made, but the quilt was considered old-fashioned and not valued very highly. Finally it was sent out to the mission house in Africa, where also it seemed to have no proper place, and was merely thrown over some unsightly boxes to hide them.

In the meantime negotiations for the purchase of a site for the church were being carried on. The African chief who owned all the land seemed very unwilling to come to terms, and had not been satisfied with any price that had been offered. At last he consented to go to the mission house to discuss the matter, but no progress was made during the interview. As he was departing, his eye was caught by the bright colors of the patchwork quilt. He seized upon it eagerly. "Give me this," he said, "and you shall have the land."

With gratitude on both sides, the bargain was clinched, and the chief went home delighted, a brilliant "cloak of many colors" draped around his shoulders.

The "poor widow" had yet once again "cast in more than they all."

Riddle Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answer to the riddle in this puzzle may be found in the names of the objects pictured. All may be named with a five-letter word. By using the first letter of one name, the second letter of another, the third letter of still another, and so on, you can spell out the answer.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Girls' Names Puzzle:
Dora
cOra
aLice (Dolls)
eLla
eIsie

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Untying the League

THERE are strong reasons to recommend a revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations which will untie the League, openly and completely, from reliance upon force.

If the League's handling, and at times its mishandling, of the Sino-Japanese conflict is to teach us anything—and it can teach us much—it is that Article 16, the sanctions clause, has proved itself a dead letter, that the nations most depended upon to apply sanctions refused even to look them in the face, and that the League found itself weakened by provisions designed to give it power.

The fact is that the proposal for sanctions has divided the League from the first; it has been a barrier to American adherence; it has undermined the unqualified support which Britain would otherwise be giving Geneva.

But this much is from the open record of the last ten years. What of the record of the last ten months? Until the crisis of Shanghai, sanctions, both economic and military, could remain a polite subject of academic discussion, and grandiose schemes of international armies and League offensives could be built up with the most alluring logic. Although statesmen like General Smuts might argue well and wisely that the League under present conditions would exert its greatest usefulness in seeking to preserve peace rather than in attempting to suppress war, sanctions remained an attractive theory and Article 16 a fancied weapon in reserve.

But can the lesson of Shanghai be mistaken? The Far Eastern crisis, whose battles were fought in Geneva as well as Shanghai, has made it clear that the League members had no intention, and therefore no power, to apply sanctions. Japan had admittedly sought a solution to her dispute with a cosignatory of the League by other than pacific means. In consequence, on October 22, 1931, the Council by a unanimous vote, less the parties to the dispute, called upon the Japanese Government for an immediate and progressive withdrawal of its troops. Its resolution was not heeded. Despite the Japanese-created sham government hurriedly established in Manchuria, the Assembly on March 11, by a unanimous vote, less the parties to the dispute, proclaimed the relevancy of the Covenant, the Kellogg pact and the Nine Power treaty to both the Shanghai and Manchurian areas.

Thus the League Assembly and the League Council, joined by Mr. Stimson, affirmed that the commitments under these three treaties were being disregarded in the Far East.

If sanctions can ever be called for under the existing Covenant, they were on this occasion. But members of the League would not take the step logically demanded by the Covenant. France and her allies, the strongest proponents of international military action, were among the strongest opponents of taking any international military action.

There can be but one conclusion. Whatever the logic of the Covenant, whatever the theory of sanctions, neither the power nor the intention to apply sanctions exists in fact.

It is important that this has been made clear by actual test. But the Shanghai experience holds a still more valuable lesson. It is that the very existence of Article 16 has been proved to be not merely a fictitious power, but a serious deterrent to the full functioning of the League in its only realistic fields of mediation, conference and conciliation. Those who have watched closely the shifting stages of the Geneva struggle know that the principal powers on the Council did not frankly face the issues of the crisis at the outset because of the possibility that they would be forced into a military policy which they did not wish to support. The League's full force as an instrument for examining the issues in dispute, for illuminating the responsibility and for mobilizing world opinion was dissipated by the League's formal obligation to apply force in the last resort.

In a word, sanctions have proved themselves to be unrelated to the realities of the existing international situation. To maintain the fiction of sanctions is, evidently, a handicap to the League in exerting its maximum influence for the preservation of world peace. By eliminating Article 16 the League would be giving up a power which it never possessed and would be gaining a freedom of action it vitally needs.

A Peck in Time

TO SAY that woodpeckers are entering the field of railway engineering would be putting it rather broadly. Nevertheless, they have their possible value in view of the destructive work of wood insects recently noted on overhead line poles which are supposed to be protected from all forms of organism, including woodpeckers. Determined Baumhackers recently were found to be inspecting the interior possibilities even of creosoted poles.

Engineers now are beginning to wonder why the persistence of these birds cannot be put to more practical use. If they must peck, they say, then let them peck in a way that will benefit the railway company.

Perhaps they would like to entice one of these pecking brigades into the store yards to sample new poles, and where they could peck to their hearts' content. In this way, insect-infested poles might be detected and discarded before being treated with creosote. Thus the company might save considerable expense, and at the same time lend a helping hand to any unemployment situation which might exist in the realm of woodpeckerdom.

Otherwise, a few tenacious peckers, working even on a five-day week basis, might in time so pectorate the railway's telegraph poles as to give the company not a little cause for consideration.

Back to the Sales Tax

THE classic story of the Gordian knot appears about to be reënacted as a solution to the tax legislation tangle in the United States Congress. After six months of struggling over a choice of means to meet the large and increasing Treasury deficit, a majority of members of the House and Senate, it is believed in Washington, have come to the opinion that a sales tax such as the lower branch considered and threw overboard early in the session must, after all, be adopted.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts has introduced, as an amendment to the revenue bill now before the Senate, a proposal for a sales tax of 1¾ per cent, as compared to the 2¼ per cent urged by the House Ways and Means Committee under Representative Charles R. Crisp. Senator David A. Reed, one of the first official proponents of the sales tax, now claims a majority in its favor in the Senate, and inquiry is said to have disclosed that forty members of the House of Representatives who voted against it would now vote for it. Reports of discussion on the subject at the recent conference of newspaper publishers with President Hoover have been taken as indication that the tax would be welcomed at the White House.

During the six months of resultless effort, leaders of the House, and more recently those of the Senate, have labored earnestly to evolve a satisfactory schedule of excise taxes along the lines recommended by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. These, as an alternative to the sales tax, consisted of a thick skein of special levies on automobiles and accessories, amusement admissions, telegraph messages, stock transfers, malt sirups, radios and so forth. No sooner had Congress taken hold of these threads than it found itself enmeshed in a snarl of lobbying, logrolling and wire-pulling, as completely tied up as the once-familiar kitten in the silk advertisements.

When the effort was made to untie the Gordian knot by tugging at individual strands, the strands not only resisted, but lashed back at the would-be solvers of the difficulty.

Hence the return to favor of the sales tax. The excises, for that matter the excises under debate may not be a sales tax but they are certainly a tax on sales. And where the excises involve fixing a rate on each individual subject of revenue, the sales tax cuts through with a single rate on all manufactured products with a few exceptions such as foods. It does not bar, moreover, the collection of some further luxury taxes and imposts outside the field of manufacturing.

The objection that it would rest unduly heavily on the less well-to-do is largely removable by exemptions, if, indeed, it is much different from any other kind of taxes in its final impact. It would hamper business even less than some other taxes that have been proposed, and vastly less than has the delay and uncertainty already experienced.

The sales tax is the sword with which to cut the Gordian knot of federal revenue needs.

Expansion or Retrenchment?

THERE is one danger that is evident in the almost universal cry for retrenchment. The need for wise economy is, of course, apparent to all who are conversant with wasteful methods and policies both in government and private business. But economy is something entirely different from retrenchment. Economy implies no cessation of legitimate activity; no curtailment of expenditure that has for its object the proper development of industry, commerce, education, or social activity; no paring of investments in those values which build up useful individual and family life.

Retrenchment, however, is a backward step, a retreat from an objective. Retrenchment is negative. Economy is a positive policy applied to a continuance of progressive activity; it is wisdom in spending. It is making "two blades of grass grow where only one grew," not by cutting expenses, reducing wages and salaries to the point where financial concern paralyzes the spontaneous and free effort of the worker, but by more intelligent work, more productive labor, more conscientious service.

This policy is being illustrated by many businesses today, and it is resulting in expansion of productive activity, sounder business, fair profits. For example: a firm of building contractors in New York, realizing that it had to meet serious price-cutting in the construction field which it could not meet under accepted labor conditions, took its superintendents and workmen into its confidence and agreed to maintain the wage standard and retain as many men as possible on the permanent force providing the men would increase their productivity and thereby make it possible for their employers to meet the low bids of competitors without sacrificing legitimate profits.

This was not retrenchment; it was exactly the opposite: It was progressive economy. The men responded loyally, with the result that this concern can now compete with other general contractors on a price basis and obtain contracts for building and still make fair profits. The workers are satisfied and thoroughly in sympathy with the firm's policy—and they are not in daily fear of losing their jobs.

The same thing is happening in the printing business. While many printers are closing up or taking work at impossible prices just to keep their presses running, some printing concerns have increased their press productivity by running the presses at greater speed and cutting the cost of presswork to the advantage of the customer. They are developing business that might not come at a higher price, and netting a legitimate profit just the same.

To admit a "swing of the pendulum" in business is to accept the necessity of retrenchment. To recognize the necessity for continual improvement and progress in business methods that waste and extravagance may be reduced to a minimum is right economy. And it is this kind of economy that results in expansion.

In no line of legitimate business has the "saturation point" been reached. Human needs abound. Buying power, though unequally distributed, is undiminished in fact. Ideas that would vastly benefit the human race await capital with which they can be promoted and made opportunities for blessing consumer and employee alike. If these ideas could be released and made to work, there would not be a single employable individual without an opportunity to render useful and gainful service to the community; nor would there be room for certain commercialized commodities and activities which fundamentally are harmful to humanity because of a wrong appeal.

To recognize this basic truth about business is the first requisite to that wise economy which builds for extended markets, wider distribution and successful business enterprise along strictly ethical lines.

A Study in Comparatives

CHICAGO school-teachers whose salaries are many months in arrears; miners in Harland and Bell Counties, Kentucky, as well as most other coal centers, whose families have forgotten what it means to have a square meal, and several million unemployed of all sorts and conditions will doubtless take an altruistic interest in a recent announcement from Hollywood. A certain artist of the screen, the report states, has "consented" to accept a weekly stipend of $12,500.

As far as the other parties to this amazing contract are concerned, their altruism is probably tempered by an astute business perspicacity based on the popularity of the artist whose name spells box-office prosperity. But the thoughtful observer may well wonder at this curious phenomenon of modern standards which appraise the services of a public entertainer at eight or nine times the value of those of the President of the United States. Perhaps Einstein's law of relativity contains some cryptic explanation which, when the history of these troubled times shall be written, will show how such an apparently anomalous sense of values went hand in hand with a nation's travail in balancing a budget.

And may it not be possible that the historian will point to the fantastic rewards which fell to a few and the denial of the right to work which fell to the many as marking the point of cleavage between apathetic resignation and overt opposition to "things as they are" on the part of peoples sorely tried?

Loans, Losses and Lessons

EDITORIAL candor in Argentina brings out a silver lining to the loan cloud. Though no amount of frankness can compensate for the losses involved by those who in good faith contributed to the financing of Latin-American governments and enterprise, the realization that the borrowers have learned salutary lessons is of some comfort. There will be more lending to Latin America. There must be if normal commerce, conditions and customs are to return. New loans will, however, be subjected to microscopic scrutiny.

National introspection in Latin America has looked inward deeply and in many instances there has been no attempt to shun responsibility or to explain away with facile phrase a shocking situation. Even some of the countries which have not as yet defaulted, but whose influence in the other republics is great, have brought scorching self-criticism to bear on their own economic situation and with pitiless and unflinching directness have criticized the financial folly of their neighbors as well. Such reproach is all the more telling, as it cannot be construed as either "imperialistic" or an exhibition of economic self-interest on the part of bankers and lenders. If publicity can bring people to their senses, economic sanity may be confidently looked for in many of the Latin-American nations.

What La Prensa has said has been echoed in much of the press of the other nations and foretells for the lender of the future added guarantees of security from the borrower's side of such transactions. In discussing the "patriotic loan" of 500,000,000 pesos proposed by the Argentine Executive and recently approved by the Chamber of Deputies, both La Prensa and La Nación of Buenos Aires emphatically stressed the urgency of balancing the national budget as the first step in any program of economic rehabilitation, and both stated in no uncertain terms that any loan, whether raised internally or externally, should be preceded by this minimum proof of the Government's sincere interest in permanently solving the financial problem.

Despite the stringency of present conditions, it is gratifying to note the sober, serious and scholarly manner in which even this internal loan has been considered by the Argentine press. Permanent remedies, and not ephemeral palliatives, are demanded by a press whose influence reaches far beyond its own national boundaries. The foreign investor in Latin-American securities of the present and of the future can rest assured that in many parts of Latin America bitter lessons have been learned—but they have been learned.

Editorial Notes

Chile, closing all saloons on Saturday, pay day, and for forty-eight hours thereafter, shows that it knows who suffers most from unrestricted sale of liquor and intends to see to it that its women and children are protected.

A new fruit, said to be fine for making pies, is a cross between the apricot and the plum, and is called the plumcot. And what a useful thing would be a cross between rhubarb and the sugar cane!

And early on these fair mornings many a suburbanite is awakened to the urgent need for a noiseless lawn mower.

Bombarding the Atom

By DR. KARL T. COMPTON
President Massachusetts Institute of Technology

TRANSFORMATION of one chemical element into another has been a dream of the alchemists for centuries and its actual achievement has been one of the triumphs of modern physics and chemistry. Although it has thus far been accomplished in only a few cases, the principles underlying such transformations and the methods whereby it may be accomplished are now fairly well established. Perhaps it is idle to speculate regarding the ultimate practical value of such processes, but certainly it would be rash to hold that they will never have any significance beyond contributing to a fuller understanding of the fundamental structure of matter.

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It was in the study and interpretation of radioactivity that the first evidence of atomic transformation was found. Radioactive substances like uranium, thorium, radium, and actinium continually send off "rays" which can be detected by their influence on a photographic plate, or by their rendering the surrounding air electrically conducting, or by their producing fluorescence in certain materials placed in their path. Studies of the behavior of these rays in electric and magnetic fields prove that they are of three distinct types. One type consists of negatively electrified particles shot out at prodigious speeds in some cases approaching within a few per cent of the velocity of light. These so-called "beta particles" are electrons which have been shot out of the nucleus of the radioactive atoms. The second type, called "alpha particles," consists of a stream of positively charged helium atoms, also ejected out of the atomic nuclei and also moving with speeds comparable to the velocity of light. The third type of ray, known as the "gamma ray," is an "æther" radiation similar to light and X-rays, but of wavelengths even shorter than those of X-rays.

Since the chemical nature of an atom depends entirely on the amount of electric charge of its nucleus, it is evident that every time an atom ejects a negative electron from its nucleus the resultant charge of its nucleus becomes one unit greater; whereas, every time it ejects the doubly charged positive helium atom its resultant positive charge becomes two units less. Each of these changes of charge is thus an actual transformation of the atom into an atom of another type. These transformations go on spontaneously in the sense that no treatment of heat, pressure or chemical combination to which scientists have subjected these radioactive materials, has any effect in speeding up or retarding the rate of disintegration. In some elements the disintegration is so rapid that any given amount of material would be half charged into its disintegration products within a few seconds. In other cases the rate is so slow that a half change would occupy thousands or millions of years.

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Having thus discovered spontaneous disintegration of the elements, it was natural for scientists to seek some means of effecting similar transformations artificially. The only method which appeared promising was to bombard atoms with particles of such tremendous speed and energy as to enable them to penetrate the atomic nuclei, or at least to come so near the atomic nuclei as to disturb their equilibrium and perhaps force them to break up. This was first accomplished by Sir Ernest Rutherford during the closing year of the great war, although he did not arrive at the full interpretation of his results until a year or two thereafter. By bombarding some of the lighter elements, such as nitrogen, aluminum, etc., with high speed alpha particles from radioactive materials, he succeeded in knocking protons (hydrogen nuclei) out of these light elements. On measuring the energies of these ejected protons, he found that in some cases their energies greatly exceeded the energy of the alpha particles which knocked them out. This proved that the process was not simply one of "bumping" a proton out of the atomic nucleus, but was rather an "explosion" in which internal energy of the light atom was released as the result of the disturbance created by the bombarding alpha particles.

In order to understand these explosions, we draw upon a remarkable theory proposed by Einstein—a theory which is probably of much greater significance than his better known general theory of relativity. According to this theory the mass of any portion of matter is simply the measure of the amount of internal energy which it contains. Thus the mass of a system changes whenever its energy changes, according to the relation: *loss of mass X square of the velocity of light = loss of energy.* For example, whenever coal burns in air the mass of the products of combustion is slightly less than that of the original combustibles.

This theory was very revolutionary, upsetting as it did the hitherto accepted doctrine of conservation of mass. However, the change of mass in processes like chemical reaction is too small to be detected by the most refined methods of measurement. In the tremendously energetic processes of radioactivity and atomic disintegration, however, the amounts of energy involved are great enough to produce a measurable change of mass. In the cases of nitrogen, aluminum, etc., whose atoms were caused to explode in the experiments of Sir Ernest Rutherford, the atomic weights are known to be very slightly larger than would be expected from the general run of other elements, and it is this slight excess of atomic mass which is transformed into the energy of explosion when these atoms are caused to disintegrate.

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In the recently reported experiments by Cockroft and Walton in Sir Ernest Rutherford's laboratory at Cambridge, Eng., a further confirmation of these ideas has been found. On the basis of Einstein's theory their results were predictable and had, in fact, been predicted in almost exact detail in a report submitted to me by Dr. R. J. Van de Graaff over a year ago. The new technique here employed is to bombard light atoms with high speed protons (hydrogen nuclei) instead of by high speed alpha particles. Their speeds can be regulated by the voltage applied to the vacuum tube in which they move.

The explanation of Cockroft and Walton's results is as follows: Lithium atoms have nuclei whose positive charge equals three units, and some of these nuclei have a mass of seven units (other "isotopes" have mass six and are apparently not affected in the experiments thus far performed). When the particular isotope of mass seven is bombarded by protons of sufficiently high speed, these protons enter the nucleus, are captured by it, and form temporarily atomic nuclei of mass eight and charge four, which are evidently inherently unstable, since we have in nature no atoms of this configuration. They break down into two ordinary helium nuclei, each of mass four and charge two, and the energy which is liberated is calculable from Einstein's relation mentioned above, by subtracting the mass of two helium atoms from the sum of the masses of the lithium atom and the proton which combine to produce them and multiplying by the square of the velocity of light. Calculated in this way, the available energy comes out to be about 12,000,000 volts, which is within the range observed by Cockroft and Walton!

With extensions of such work in mind, several groups of scientists are actively at work developing apparatus for producing "more and faster" protons, electrons and other types of ions. Notable among these are Lawrence at the University of California, Millikan and Lauriston at California Institute of Technology, and Tuve at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution. Most striking of all is the gigantic 15,000,000-volt generator being erected by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with assistance of the Research Corporation and under the supervision of Dr. Van de Graaff. For this purpose the airship dock on the estate of Colonel Green at Round Hill is being converted into a high voltage laboratory.

All real research is a gamble in the sense that, if the result can be foreseen at the start, it is not truly a research. Yet it does seem safe to predict that the "atom bombarders" will make new and perhaps startling discoveries within the next few years.

Notes From German Cities

Honors For "Uncle" Busch

GERMANY had scarcely marked the centenary of its greatest classic poet, Goethe, when it hastened to observe the one hundredth anniversary of its most popular comic poet-painter, Wilhelm Busch. After having read with fervor and a knit brow the extensive dissertations on Goethe's great works which flooded the country, people settled down for a merry hour with the odd characters of "Uncle" Busch. With a chuckle over eccentricities of "Max und Moritz," famous forerunners of the Katzenjammer Kids, the adventures of the dogs "Plisch und Plum," the anything but pious behavior of the "Pious Helene" were recalled. But Busch, like many people who are classed as humorists, was at heart a serious philosopher. Hidden within the froth of his verses are gems of deep wisdom, often disclosing a warmth of religious feeling.

> Each one reaps what each one sows, but evil doing brings no good,

is one such line. And in the very first verse of "Pious Helene" one reads:

> Give evil ways a good wide berth;
> They may seem pleasant while they last,
> But they give trouble when they're past.

Born in Wiedensahl, a small village in Hanover, Busch started out to be an engineer, but soon discovered a greater fondness for painting. He went to Düsseldorf and Munich to perfect his art. In Munich he soon found that the many studio festivities which he most capably arranged were all but helpful to his work. So he returned to his Hanoverian village. There he worked for thirty years far from the turmoil of the world. Wilhelm Busch loved animals. Not a fly, not even a gnat, might be destroyed in his room. The conclusions of his studies are laid down in the comic pictures and funny verses which delight young and old throughout the world.

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Telephoning In Hamburg

Hamburg telephone users, if perchance they get wrong numbers, can blame their own index fingers. This city has just completed the 100 per cent mechanization of its telephone service. The change to dial telephones has complications in Germany that are not encountered in the United States. In the first place, each exchange has a double designation. One may ask the operator for "Schmargendorf—7123," but on the automatics he must dial "H9—7123." Moreover, when the Germans pronounce "7123" they say "one and seventy, three and twenty," and it is in this way that they give numbers to the operators. But in using the dial telephone they must learn to reverse the order and dial "seven one two three." The problem is particularly complicated in Berlin, where approximately 60 per cent of the telephones have dials and both numeration systems are in use. It is estimated that the eleven central exchanges which still have to be changed over in Berlin will have their dial installations completed by 1935.

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Air Lines For Birds

Last September a sudden spell of excessively cold weather set in all over Germany, proving disastrous to the swallows, which had not yet begun to think about their annual journey to the South. By the kind ministrations of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Luft-Hansa and of private individuals combined, thousands of the little birds were safely conveyed to Italy by airplane. A tiny ring was placed round the foot of many of the swallows to distinguish them should they return to Germany. These are now arriving in hundreds in Bavaria and farther north, and are building their nests in the old places with customary chatter. No doubt they will pass the summer in happy assurance that if winter should come again too abruptly they may travel south by airplane free of charge.

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Ancient Ship Design

The record of a forerunner of the Europa and Bremen, fastest of modern German transatlantic liners, has been unearthed in Oldenburg. Dredging of the Weser River near the town of Hamelvarden has brought to the surface numerous relics of past periods. One was a bone on which has been cut hieroglyphics and the outline of a ship. Savants fixed the writing as of Saxon and Frankish character, dating about the third century A. D. The drawing of the ship is believed to be one of the earliest records of a German seagoing vessel, comparable to the craft of the Phœnicians, the Vikings and the Romans. Details of rudder and rigging, however, indicate that it was of typically Germanic design. The fact that it carries sails marks it as a commercial vessel, as warcraft of that period required the greater maneuvering supplied by oars alone.